THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

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THE FRENCH PRISONERS.

The Sick and Wounded in War.

Sir Harry Verney has forwarded a very interesting letter from one of the most efficient of the young surgeons now employed in the rear of the Prussian army, dated Pont-a-Mousson, September 15:—"Picture to yourself our Guards, wounded and dirty, being marched through London as prisoners of war, and fancy what would be your thoughts and feelings at such a sight, and you will perhaps have an idea of what the French inhabitants of this town have had to suffer day after day for the past week. Words are idle to express one-tenth of the chilling woe that every one with a heart must feel at such a sight—the dejected look and cast-down eyes of the French soldiers which quail at the half-averted glance of the conquering foe, as file after file, officer after officer, goes to swell the mass under German constraint. Really the Germans behave in the kindest way to their prisoners. I have not seen a single case to the contrary, and I have seen many thousands of prisoners. Complaints from Sedan are quite natural. How can the Germans, on 24 hours' notice, supply a fresh contingent 80,000 strong of prisoners with food? When they have it they give it. On good authority I state that a society in this town, consisting of Germans, gives to each wounded French officer on entering the town a change of clean linen and 100f. for little luxuries. To unwounded prisoners money is forbidden, for in such cases it becomes a weapon. Thus, I maintain, the Germans not only act kindly but generously to their fallen foes. Dr. Sandford, of Kars celebrity, and myself, after distributing some of the bounties supplied by the International Committee, went to the various hospitals. Pont-a-Mousson is one vast charnel-house; the number of wounded amounts to the enormous sum of 9000 in this one town, and since Sedan ghastly trains, filled with from 500 to 1000, come into the town every evening, some of these, of course, to get better, some to become cripples, some, alas! many, to die. One hospital (L'Eglise Seminaire) had an interior which would require an academician should he paint something wonderfully picturesque but terrible in the extreme. The vast interior has been denuded of shrines and pews; and, on the straw, round the pillars, on the altar-stones round the altar, lie the wounded Bavarians and French, the latter three times as numerous as the former. All the uniforms, blended with straw as a background, made a most thrilling scene. Gun-shot wounds leave such depression that it is not to be wondered at that all lie still as the grave. But these poor fellows' sufferings are aggravated by dysentery and typhus. Various appliances are here wanting. The straw accumulates the dirt, and wounds cannot be attended to properly while they are lying in it. Dr. Sandford, therefore, determined to go to the chief military doctor, Dr. Gielen, who gave us leave to do anything we liked to better the condition of the wounded."

NAPOLEON.

Particulars of the Attempted Assassination.

Extract of a letter from Wilhelmshohe, dated the 18th ultimo:—

I have seen an account in several papers relating to a young man having been arrested by the police on the 13th instant, at Wilhelmshohe, whose object had been the assassination of Napoleon. Upon inquiries I instituted I can give you the following, on good authority, as the truth:—A youth in Berlin, having embezzled some money belonging to his master, had been traced to Cassel, and after some resistance on his part he was taken into custody at Wilhelmshohe, whither he had strolled just to have a glimpse of the imperial prisoner. For some reason or other he had bought a pocket pistol in Cassel, which was found upon him when arrested, and from this circumstance people, in war time always too prone to exaggeration, inferred the crime imputed to him. As to the present life of the Emperor, it is marked by the same uniformity I have mentioned already in my former letter. He is taking his regular walks in the vicinity of the palace. Only once last week he had a two-hours' drive by a road leading through the neighboring villages of Kirchditmold and Harleshausen, returning by way of Rasen-Allee, a road formerly kept for the exclusive use of the Elector and connecting Wilhelmshohe with the hunting castle Wilhelmsthal, five miles distant. The party consisted of nine, all of them being French, Raimbaud, mounted on horseback, riding in front, and Comte Davillier at the side of the carriage. The Emperor with the rest was seated on a *char-a-banc*, drawn by four horses. To amend his equipage, a few days ago a royal carriage was sent over from Berlin, together with a team of six beautiful black horses. Inside the palace there are many memorial signs of the past. In the billiard room stands the identical billiard table of his royal uncle, as also the cues with the initials "J. N." engraved upon them. Leaving the ante room, where the rules of the game, printed in French, are still hanging, he may enter the front vestibule, and, looking down on the valley before him, his eyes may chance to rest upon an inscription on the glass panel, cut with a diamond ring by some attendant of King Jerome, "*Vive le Roi!*" with the retort underneath, "*Le Roi est disparu, vive l'Electeur!*"

The Alleged Wealth of the Emperor.

From the London Times.

Unless we are misinformed, the Emperor Napoleon, who has been the chief of the French state for nearly 22 years, and its almost absolute master for nearly 18, retains no property but a small cottage which came to him from his mother. Call it rashness, call it overweening confidence, or call it a generous carelessness, it is proved by the event that he did not devote his reign to the accumulation of money. Whatever he has received from France he has spent in the country, in accordance with the social system established with the empire. That system was, no doubt, extravagant in the extreme. No contemporary sovereign has held such a court. The Czar, who owns vast domains as his private property, besides ignoring the limitations of a civil list in dealing with the public treasury, could not maintain such splendor. The Sultan may squander millions, but his Oriental magnificence has been mere shabbiness by the side of Paris. What our own court is we all see, and, as we know its cost, we may, when we compare it with that of the French Emperor, form some judgment of his expenses. Thus we have a clear light thrown on the court life of the late reign. The system was magnificent, profuse, extravagant, and, as the event has proved, relaxing to the best energies of the country. But the chief of the State has paid the penalty. Fortunes have been made on all sides, but Napoleon and his family have made no fortune; they have spent all they received in maintaining their imperial establishment at the high pitch which modern France, under their own tuition, has demanded. This will surprise no one who knows anything of the Paris of late years. Take, for instance, the reception of foreign sovereigns and distinguished guests of all kinds, the lavish expenditure of 1867, and the constant entertainments at the Tuileries throughout a great part of every year. When to this are added the gratifications expected and received by the numberless friends of a domi[illegible] *regime*, we shall cease to wonder that the ruler who is not the paymaster of the whole should not have amassed a private fortune. Napoleon III will leave his German place of captivity at the end of the war almost as poor a man as he was when he entered France in 1848. The Empress has, indeed, her jewels, gifts at her marriage and on her fete days; but these are her private property, the state jewels being now in the hands of the French Government at Tours. She has, besides, a hereditary property in Spain, and the Prince Imperial has a house which has been bequeathed to him near Trieste. This, we believe, is all that remains to the family which lately was supreme in France. It need hardly be said that, in speaking of these private matters, our only object is to dissipate the calumnies which have assailed a dethroned sovereign.

GERMANY IN FRANCE.

The Language of Fatherland and the Frontier—The "Course of Empire."

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes an interesting article on the "German-speaking territory in France." It says that this territory now extends over 230 square miles, with 1427 communes and 1,360,000 inhabitants—a territory which is almost as large as that of Baden, both in size and population, and is on the borders of Germany from Basle to Luxemburg. The linguistic boundary (Sprachgranze) between the Germans and the French begins on the Swiss frontier, at the village of Lutzel, in the canton of Berne, and thence proceeds to the northwest, following the watershed between the German Rhine and the French Rhone to the Baronkopf, between Damerkirch (Danne-marrie) and Belfort. At this place the linguistic boundary has remained undisturbed; all to the east is German. The boundary next proceeds northward, along the ridge of the Vosges. The valleys of the Dolder, the Thur, and the Fecht are here German; the source of the Moselle, on the west, is French. In the vicinity of Colmar and Kaisersberg, at the sources of the Weiss and the Leber, the French language passes across the Vosges, eastward, into Alsace, where there are some communes of the canton of Schneirlach (la Pontroye), which speak a Roman dialect. In the valley of the Leber the languages are mixed, and the linguistic frontier proceeds from Markirch (Ste. Marie aux Mines) through the valley of the Weiler, the upper part of which is French, to the Breusch valley.

The upper part of the valley of the Vosges is also French, and its villages have French and German names. The lower part is indisputably German. From the Breusch valley the linguistic frontier passes from Alsace to Denon, in Lorraine. The small mountain valleys of the Vosges, which belong to the French linguistic territory, comprise about four and a half square miles, with thirty thousand inhabitants. The whole of the remaining portion of Alsace, however, is German. It comprises 140 square miles, 876 communes, and 500,000 German inhabitants. There is not a single place here with a French name. The linguistic boundary becomes more uncertain as it enters Lorraine, where the French language has made much more progress than in Alsace. It begins at the Breusch, and passes to the northwest by the lakes of Guidesfing (Etang de Gondreange) and Thuswelhe, east of Dieuz. Several towns to the east of this boundary, however, such as Pfalzburg, have become completely Gallicized. Thence the boundary proceeds to Morsberg (Marimont-la-Haute). The southern and western villages of this district are French, the eastern and northern German. The advance of the French language here is shown by the fact that formerly German was spoken on the banks of the Seille as far as Marsal. The boundary extends in Lorraine up to the borders of the department of the Meurthe and then enters that of the Moselle. In the former department there are 116 communes, with 65,500 inhabitants. In the department of the Moselle the linguistic boundary passes along the river Nied, leaving Faulquemont and Kreichingen on the right, and thence proceeds to the Kanner, a small stream that flows into the Moselle.

The German portion of this department comprises about 43¼ square miles, with 366 communes and 180,400 inhabitants. About a ninth part of the originally German portion of Lorraine has been Gallicized since the French annexations of 1552 and 1766.

ITALY AND ROME.

The Difference Between the Italian Government and the Holy See.

The London *Times* of September 20 publishes a lengthened document under the above caption. It introduces it thus:—"The following note contains a full statement of the difference between the Italian Government and the Holy See which ended in the invasion of the Papal territory by the King's troops, and in the probable termination of the temporal power. For a long time the coexistence of the Italian kingdom and of the Papal State had become impossible. A Kingdom of Italy came into existence in 1860, and was formally recognized by all the European Powers. That Kingdom has thus acquired a right of self-existence involving a necessity of self-defense. But the new Kingdom was formed in part by the incorporation of some of the provinces of the Papal State, and the Pope resented this annexation as a deed of spoliation. He protested against it, and refused to recognize the new Italian Kingdom. As the causes which led to the defection of so many of the Pope's subjects were well known, his protest met no support, and did not even obtain the attention of any European State. The Kingdom of Italy, which, as a recognized State, was based on all the principles of international law, and established satisfactory relations with all its neighbors, could, however, come to no pacific understanding with the Pope; it could establish no *modus vivendi* with him. The Pope refused to recognize the Kingdom of Italy, to negotiate with its government, or to treat its king with common courtesy. Rome became the abode of all the enemies of Italy; a focus of intrigue and conspiracy; a nest of brigandage. Had it not been for the overbearing power of France, and for the sense of gratitude which bound Italy to that country, Italy would, at any time within these last ten years, have been entitled, and indeed compelled, in self-defence to declare war with the Pope. That war has now begun and ended. The Pope in his capacity as a temporal sovereign was no formidable foe; but he had in his hands the key to one of the main gates of Italy; so long as he reigned at Rome he had it in his power, under any imaginable pretext, to call in Austrian, French, or any other foreign troops, and thus perpetuate that invasion of Italian soil which has been the cause of all the calamities of the country. With the present entrance of Italian troops into Rome a danger to the independence of Italy, and at the same time to the peace of Europe, is happily removed. A full statement of the arguments of the Italian Government, which are thus briefly summed up, follows, the note being concluded thus:—

Let us, then, here recapitulate the bases of a definitive solution which were recognized as acceptable in principle, excepting questions of opportunity and political convenience, at various periods of the negotiations just recalled, when these negotiations bore on the final arrangement of the Roman question considered in itself. These bases are the following:—

The Sovereign Pontiff preserves the dignity, inviolability, and all the other prerogatives of sovereignty, and also the privileges toward the King and other sovereigns which are established by custom. The title of prince and corresponding honors are conceded to the Roman cardinals of the Church.

The Leonine city remains under the full jurisdiction and sovereignty of the Pontiff.

The Italian Government guarantees on its territory:—

a The liberty of communication by the Sovereign Pontiff with foreign States, clergy, and peoples.

b The diplomatic immunity of the Pontifical Nuncios or Legatees to foreign powers, and of foreign representatives to the Holy See.

The Italian Government engages to preserve all the institutions, offices, and ecclesiastical bodies, and their officials, existing at Rome, but it does not recognize the civil or penal jurisdiction.

The Government engages to preserve entire, and without subjecting them to special taxes, all the ecclesiastical properties whose revenues belong to the ecclesiastical charges, offices, corporations, institutes and bodies having their seats at Rome or in the Leonine city.

The Government has no interference in the interior discipline of ecclesiastical bodies at Rome.

The bishops and priests of the kingdom, in their respective dioceses and parishes, shall be free from all interferences of the Government in the exercise of their spiritual ministry.

His Majesty renounces in favor of the Church all rights of royal patronage over the smaller or larger ecclesiastical benefices of the City of Rome.

The Italian Government grants to the Holy See and the Sacred College a fixed and unalterable revenue of a value not inferior to that actually assigned them in the Budget of the Pontifical State.

The Royal Government preserves their rank, salaries, and precedence to the civil and military servants of the Pontifical State who are Italians.

These articles would be considered a public bilateral contract, and would form the subject of an agreement with the powers having Catholic subjects.

Italy is to-day still ready to adopt the same bases of a solution.

Florence, Aug 29, 1870.

THE FAMOUS UHLANS.

Description of the Celebrated Prussian Cavalry Skirmishers.

A correspondent of the *Times* before Metz thus describes these excellent troops:—"After leaving this outpost I came across a Uhlan bivouac, and I will now try and describe one of these men—the dread of the French peasantry. Before doing so, I must, however, clear them of the dreadful atrocities they are said to have committed. As you are well aware, they are always the precursors of the Prussian army. They go frequently as far as 20 or 30 miles in advance of the army, and, of course, on entering a town or village, if they meet with resistance, they must use harsh measures. Not unfrequently one or more of the Uhlans meet their death either treacherously or otherwise; however, this seldom impedes their progress, for if one out of two comes back sound they have gained their object, which is a recoanoissance of the country. A Uhlan is about the best mounted cavalryman in the service; the average weight of a man with his accoutrements is 160 pounds German. The horse appointments are very similar to those of cavalry—i. e., they have the ordinary cavalry saddle and bridle. But the manner of packing away a Uhlan's kit is different. First of all, they have but one wallet, which holds the pistol, the other is an ordinary leather bag, which looks like a wallet; in this they stow away a pair of boots, and brushes, &c., for cleaning their accoutrements. Below the saddle there is an ordinary saddle-cloth. Then across the saddle—on which the man sits—is his whole kit, which consists of one pair of canvas trousers, loose canvas jacket, and two pairs of stockings packed carefully away in a bag resembling a valise. The cloak—no cape—is rolled up and placed at the back of the saddle. They carry two corn sacks, containing six pounds of corn in each, on either side of the cloak, and a mess tin encased in leather, strapped to the back of the saddle. Over all this comes the shabraque. The lance is a clumsy-looking weapon, weighing 4½ pounds. The man's dress is similar to our lancers, with the exception of the overalls, ours having leather, the Prussians wearing boots. They seem never *in* the way nor *out* of the way. If they crowd a road, they clear it too. They come in from outposts thirty miles ahead, and bring information which is news to all. Some, however, do not come in—for I am sorry to say the French peasantry have taken up arms in reply to the levy *en masse*, and fire on the Prussian officers and outposts recklessly at night. Depend upon it this will lead to terrible reprisals, and you must not be shocked if you hear of some great vengeance being wreaked on a French village. The Prussians cannot for their own safety allow their solitary guards in charge of food wagons to be 'potted at' in this cowardly manner. People, they say, may take up arms in defense of their country, but when they take to firing on solitary stragglers, who in the field they could not face, it becomes a guerilla warfare, in which the French will most assuredly get the worst."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

AN AMERICAN SURGEON AT SEDAN.

"A Surgeon" writes:—"The greatest event of the war, in the matter of saving life, was, perhaps, the tying of the carotid artery in the case of a wounded soldier bleeding to death on the hideous day of Sedan, by a surgeon amidst a hurricane of bullets; that was an American volunteer surgeon. The soldier has recovered, snatched from the jaws of death. The American was helped by an Irish surgeon. This is one of the most desperate operations in surgery, requiring the steady, minute precision of a watchmaker mending a Geneva watch; steady fingers, exquisitely accurate eye, chloroform to still the patient, minute dissecting away of nerves and fibres to get at the artery. Yet our American and Irish friends did not flinch, though the hospital itself was smashed by cannon balls!"

A FORECAST OF HORRORS.

It is generally supposed that the Prussians will not attempt—for a long time, at any rate—to take Paris by storm, but, after fighting their way up as near to the walls as may be necessary, will content themselves with a strong and steady bombardment, in the hope that the resolution of the inhabitants may not be proof against the sight of their houses and favorite public buildings—of which Paris is so justly proud—in ruins or in flames. The destruction of property will probably be indefinitely greater than that of life, unless, indeed, a breach is effected before the city surrenders. In that case the consequences may be such as one shudders to contemplate. God grant that I may prove a false prophet, but my firm conviction is that if the Prussians carry the place by storm, the resistance of a portion of the population, not including women, many of whom have armed themselves with revolvers, and even rifles, will be so ferocious and desperate, continued up to the last moment, from house to house and street to street, that the result will be an indiscriminate slaughter worthy of the dark ages. Heavy, indeed, will be the responsibility resting upon the heads of those who have spared a single effort to avert so fearful a calamity.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Ex-Emperor's Manifesto.

It is Said to be Bogus.

Important Strategic Movements.

Bombardment of Paris Imminent.

She is Preparing for the Worst

No Prisoners to be Taken Now.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Flood Breaks Out Afresh

The Northumberland Bank Robbery

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

No Prisoners to be Taken Before Paris.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The Parisians having ordered that no Prussian prisoners are to be taken, because they help to consume the store of food in Paris, the Prussian commanders have also been directed to make no prisoners.

Villages Near Metz Destroyed.

All the villages around Metz have been destroyed by the late cannonade.

The Navigation of the Baltic

will doubtless be safe before the German steamers, now about starting from America, can arrive.

The Napoleon Manifesto Said to be Bogus.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The manifesto purporting to have been written by the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe on the 26th ultimo, and published here to-day in *La Situation*, is unquestionably bogus.

Paris Advices—A Bombardment Imminent.

Paris letters received to-day say that the Prussians threaten Point Dujour.

The bombardment of the city from the west is imminent.

Preparing for the Worst.

The books of the great libraries have been removed to the cellars.

All the windows have been filled with bags of earth, and watchmen have been stationed on Notre Dame to look out for fires.

Skirmish Near Paris.

TOURS, Oct. 4.—An encounter recently occurred between a French reconnoitring party and the enemy at Meche's farm, north of Paris. No result is given.

Strategic Movements.

The commanders of Forts Montronge and D'Ivry, on the south of Paris, reported on the 28th ult. large masses of Prussians passing west toward Versailles. On the same day no Prussians were visible from the tower of Vincennes. There are 1500 Prussians at Pithievres.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 4—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money and 92⅛ for account. American securities are quiet and steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 85¼. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 113⅜; Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 8⅛d.; middling Orleans, 8⅛d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Corn, 28s. 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Common Rosin firmer. Linseed Oil, £30 10s.

ANTWERP, Oct. 4.—Petroleum opened quiet at 52f. 50c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 4—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅛, and for account 92⅛. American securities firm. 5-20s of 1862, 90⅜; of 1865, old, 90, and of 1867, 89. Railways firm.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4—1·30 P. M.—California Wheat, 10s. @10s. 1d.; red winter, 9s. 5d. Receipts of Wheat for three days 20,000 quarters, of which 18,500 are American. Pork, 109s. Cheese, 64s. 6d. Bacon, 63s. for short-rib middles.

FROM THE STATE.

The Northumberland Bank Robbery—Reward Offered.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., Oct. 4.—At the late bank robbery of the First National Bank of Northumberland, the following five-twenty coupon bonds were lost, for which a reward of $500 is offered:—One issued under the act of March 3, 1865, number 37,738; coupon bond of 1867, number 25,665; coupon bond of 1868, number 25,670; coupon bond of 1838, interest due July and January. The denomination of these bonds is $1000 each.

$8000 Stolen from a Traveller.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 4.—A returned Californian named Christopher Herbert, of Greensburg, Pa., was robbed of $8000 by two Chicago confidence men, while leaving the depot for his home last night.

FROM THE WEST.

St. Louis Agricultural Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—The tenth annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened yesterday under the most favorable circumstances. The weather was fine. An unusually large number of persons were present for the first day, and everything gassed off agreeably. All the departments are crowded and the exhibition throughout is finer than any preceding one. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Horace Greeley delivered an able address before the Association.

A large delegation of prominent citizens of Colorado are also here.

The Red and White Stockings.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—The famous Red Stockings and White Stockings Base Ball Clubs will play the return game in Chicago, on Thursday, October 13.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of U. S. Troops.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct 4.—Texas papers announce the arrival at Galveston of two hundred recruits from Fort Columbus, for the 11th Regiment U. S. Infantry, their destination being Fort Concho.

FROM NEW YORK.

Robbery of the American Express Company.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Five thousand dollars in a satchel belonging to the American Merchants' Union Express was stolen last night from the New York Central Railroad depot.

Incendiary Fire.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., October 4.—Thomas Bents', and three other buildings, on Main street, in this place, were set on fire by design and destroyed last night. The loss is from $6000 to $8000, partially insured.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Another Freshet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A private despatch received here to-day states that the water at Harper's Ferry has risen much higher than heretofore.

Texas Markets.

GALVESTON, Oct. 3.—Cotton dull and lower; good ordinary, 12½ cents. Sales 150 bales, net receipts 42 bales. Stock 6230 bales.

IMPERIAL PRUSSIA.

The Arrest of M. Jacoby, the Prussian Republican Leader—Its Cause.

Le Nord of Sept. 20 says:—"The most important news of to-day comes not from Paris, nor from the headquarters of the King of Prussia; it arrives from Konigsberg. The Prussian Republican leader has been arrested by order of the council of war. In order that our readers may form a precise estimate of the motives for this proceeding, we will place before them a translation of a speech which he delivered before a meeting which he had convened, on the 14th, at Konigsberg. Here is the speech:—

"The principal question of the present moment is this:—Has Prussia a right to appropriate to herself Alsace and Lorraine? We hear it said that Lorraine belonged in times past to the German Empire, and that France got possession of them by guile and by force. Now that we have beaten the French, it is but just that we should take back from them that which they once took away from us. Do not allow yourselves, gentlemen, to be led into error by these plausible arguments. If all the empires of the world were the inducement, guard yourselves against being brought to worship the idol of force. Look into this high-sounding language, and you will see that it is nothing more than the old 'right of the cannon' in a new dress. 'Alsace and Lorraine,' say they, 'were German property, and ought once more to become German.' What, we ask, have Alsace and Lorraine, then, no inhabitants? or are the people of these provinces a mere soulless chattel, of which one may take possession without form or ceremony? Has war deprived them of their rights? Are they become slaves, and may the victor decide their fate according to his own caprice? Why, even the most thorough of the annexationists acknowledge that the people of Alsace and Lorraine are French, body and soul, and wish to remain French. Then I say that even had they committed the greatest of crimes against us, it would be contrary to every right of humanity to endeavor to incorporate them with Prussia or any other German State. Sirs, there is an old saying, 'Do not to others that which you would not have them do to you.' What should we say—what would our national Liberals say—if one day a victorious Poland, resting its claim on the 'right of the cannon,' should demand the restoration of Posen and Western Prussia? And yet she would bring to bear the identical arguments which we are now using to justify the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. It is our duty to set ourselves in opposition to these tendencies of national ambition. Let us firmly maintain the principles of right as much in political as in private life—let us proclaim that any annexation of foreign territory against the will of the inhabitants, is a violation of the right of the free disposition of peoples. Without allowing ourselves to be troubled by the momentary intoxication of victory, let us protest against any violence which may be done to the people of Alsace and Lorraine. Those only who respect the liberties of others are themselves worthy of liberty."

The meeting assembled by M. Jacoby carried unanimously a resolution embodying the above sentiments.

Certainly the Republican party, of which Mr. Jacoby is the leader, is neither very numerous nor powerful in Prussia. At the same time, the rigorous measures of which this person has been the object will tend to raise the supposition that the Government is not without fear regarding the propagation of the ideas of which he has made himself the organ. By the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine Prussia would, therefore, be preparing for herself, among her own population, difficulties in addition to those which will occur in the provinces incorporated against their will with Germany. On the other hand, the Prussian Government may fear, lest in giving way upon this matter to the republican party, they should give to it a moral force and prestige which it is far from possessing at present. It is, however, evident that this last apprehension only reposes upon a simple hypothesis, while the material difficulties which would result from the forced annexation of Alsace and Lorraine belong to the domain of absolute certainty.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Jules Favre and English Workingmen.

On the 17th ultimo, Mr. George Odger, accompanied by Mr. William Trant, had an interview with M. Jules Favre, in Paris, when Mr. Odger presented to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs the address recently agreed upon at the various meetings of English workingmen, as well as the resolutions in favor of the English Government at once acknowledging the French republic passed at the last meeting of the Southwark Radical Association.

Mr. Odger, in presenting the address and resolutions, said:—"Sir, since the republic was proclaimed several meetings of workingmen have been held in London, with the view of expressing their opinion of it. At each of these meetings resolutions have been unanimously passed cordially approving the restoration of the French republic. It is right, however, I should state that at the commencement of the war the best wishes of the people were decidedly with the Prussians, because they conceived that the German people had been provoked into a cruel and unnecessary war by the late ruler of France. But when it was found that the Germans had broken up two armies, that the Emperor was a prisoner, and a republican government was proclaimed, whose mission was declared to be one of peace, then the people considered that the war must at once cease.

"It is not for an humble individual like myself to anticipate what the conduct of the British Government is likely to be in the future with regard to this war, but it does seem to almost every workingman with whom I have opportunities of coming in contact, that no government could look quietly on and witness great cities, one after another, besieged and bombarded after fair offers of honorable peace had been made. It is the earnest hope and most fervent wish of the workingmen of England that no such calamity should occur in France as that which seems to threaten her at this moment. I am instructed to say, therefore, that although the people think that the frontier fortifications may be advantageously razed to the ground, yet they view with serious apprehensions the suggestions for the annexation by Prussia of existing French territory, and they will use their best efforts to induce the Government to recognize the republic, and thereby show to the French nation their approbation of a free and popular government."

M. Jules Favre, in reply, thanked the deputation for coming so far on such an important mission, and said he would send them an answer in writing to read to the British workmen. He felt very grateful to the people of England for their manifestations of sympathy and good intentions towards a government of which he had the honor of being a member. With regard to razing the frontier fortifications, it was impossible for him to give any opinion on the subject without first consulting his colleagues. There was one thing, however, he wished to be clearly understood, and he hoped Mr. Odger would convey it to his countrymen in the most emphatic manner, and if possible to the German people and army, as he (M. Favre) had no opportunity of speaking to them, and that was that it was his most fervent wish that this terrible war should cease immediately, and that the German and French peoples should live in harmony and brotherhood for evermore.

—Several young men, members of a literary society at Middletown, in New York, had a narrow escape with their lives, a few nights since, through the upsetting and explosion of a kerosene lamp.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1870.

The money market continues quite active, but there is a more settled feeling, owing to the gradually increasing resources at the banks. In their weekly statement issued last night the figures are decidedly favorable to returning ease. Thus the deposits have increased during the week $225,435; legal tenders, $550,357; and specie, $32,757. The loans, however, have been further contracted about $65,060, indicating a conservative policy in their operations, which is no doubt due chiefly to the fact that the usual statement of accounts to the Comptroller of the Currency may be expected at any moment, and a favorable exhibit depends upon a contraction of their present discount lines. The rates today are steady at about previous quotations.

Gold is quiet and shows a heavy downward tendency. The New York sales opened at 113⅝ and fell to 113 about noon, closing at 113⅛.

Government bonds are dull and off, in sympathy with gold.

The Stock Board was very active and prices advanced. State and city bonds were quiet but steady.

Reading Railroad sold largely at 49⅝@49¾, the latter b. o. Sales of Pennsylvania at 60⅝; Camden and Amboy at 114¾; Philadelphia and Erie at 26⅝@36½, and Oil Creek and Alleghany at 44¾. Canal stocks were in demand, but the only sales were in Lehigh at 32⅝@33. Bank stocks were in better request. Sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 123¼, and Western at 70.

In the balance of the list we notice small sales of Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad at 21, and Germantown do. at 28½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	92⅝	100 sh Read R..b10	49·31
10 sh Far & M Bk	122½	100 do.....b15	49·44
25 sh C & A R..2d	114⅜	400 do.....b60	49·56
1 sh West Bank..	70	100 do.....b60	49⅝
145 sh Penna R...ls	60⅜	50 do..85.trf.	49⅝
205 do.....b60	60⅜	200 do.....b10	49·44
100 sh Ph & E R....	26½	100 do.....s60	49⅝
20 sh O C & A R.ls	44¾	600 do.....c.49·44	
200 sh Leh N St....	33	100 do.....b30	49⅜
50 do.....	33	100 do..s30wn.	49⅜
50 sh 13th & 15th St	21	100 do.....	49⅜
100 sh Germ'n P R.	28½	100 do.....	49⅜
200 sh Read R.....49·44		100 do.....	49⅜
100 do..s60wn.49·31			

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅝@112¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111⅝; do. Nov. 1865, 111⅝@111¾; do. do., July, 110⅞@110⅝; do. do., 1867, 110⅝@110⅜; do. 1868, 110⅛@110¼; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; Pacifics, 111⅜@111¾. Gold, 113¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114; do. 1862, 112⅝@112¾; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅛@111¼; do. 1865, new, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110⅜; do. do., 1868, do. 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111½; Gold, 112⅞@113⅛; Silver, 108@110; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 85@85; Central Pacific Railroad, 895@905; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 695@720.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅝@112¾; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; do., July, 1865, 110⅛@110½; do., July, 1867, 110⅛@110⅜; do. July, 1868, 110¼@110½; 5s 10-40, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111@111½. Gold, 113@113¼. Market quiet.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 4.—The volume of business transacted in Flour continues light, but we continue former quotations. There is very little demand, except from the home trade, whose purchases foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at $4 50@5; extras at $5 25@6·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@6·75; Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour cannot be quoted over $5·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is very quiet at yesterday's quotations. Sales of Indiana red at $1·36@1·38; amber at $1·40@1·46; and 400 bushels Missouri white at $1·57. Rye may be quoted at 89@90c. Corn is coming forward more freely, and prices are not so strong. Sales of 3000 bushels at 98c.@$1 for yellow, and 94@95c. for Western mixed. Oats are active and weak; sales of 1000 bushels Western at 51c., and 2600 bushels Pennsylvania, part at 50c. and part on private terms.

100 bushels choice Cloverseed sold at $6·75, and two car loads, to arrive, on private terms. Timothy ranges from $4·50@5, and Flaxseed from $2·15 to $2·20.

Whisky is dull; sales of 100 barrels Western iron-bound at 88@89c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Arrived, steamship Java, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 4

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....66 | 11 A. M.....72 | 2 P. M.....76

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Danversport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr M. E. Femerick, Dasey, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Robin Hood, Adams, Norwich, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Clara, Mulford, Danversport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Georgia, Orcutt, Bangor, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr L. C. Hickman, Robinson, Boston, do.
Schr Kossuth, Thomas, Boston, do.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, Boston, do.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Chelsea, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Crocker, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer B. Meinder, Louden from New York.
Bark Rome, 50 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Bark A. Blochman, Schwanbach, 24 days from Havana, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Chas. Miller, Gilkey, from Boston.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Providence.
Schr Annie Magee, Young from Braintree.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, from Boston.
Schr Ceres, Frefden, from Dover, N. H.
Schr Chattanooga, Black, from Portsmouth.
Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, from Portsmouth.
Schr E. M. Fox, Case, from Boston.
Schr Annie V. Bergen, Thompson, from N. York.
Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, from Providence.
Schr Adeline Townsend, Risley, from Boston.
Schr Marcellulate, Remick, from Ellsworth, Me.
Pilot boat Enoch Turley, from Cape Henlopen, reports schr Osseo at the Breakwater, from St. John, N. B.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen, and Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

IS THE WORLD FLAT?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It was Descartes, we think, who recommended every man occasionally to purge himself of all acquired knowledge, and begin at the rudiments again. Some of our English scientific neighbors seem disposed to put his maxim to the test, and have begun apparently by reducing themselves to the proper condition of idiocy. One would think that Europe might furnish them just now with sufficient subjects for interest or speculation; but, on the contrary, they have turned their back on it, and are waging fierce war on the questions of whether the earth is round or flat, and does the sun move or stand still? A modern Hampden, who is resolved apparently to remain neither "mute nor ignoble," is the leader of the party who are going thus resolutely back to first principles, and is supported by a number of adherents who are, strange as it may seem, possessed of both education and ability. They have distributed their pamphlets and tracts broadcast in this country, thinking it worth while to warn us that we are near the edge of the great plane, and may inadvertently trip over the falling-off place. They also offer a reward of £100 to any one who can "prove the rotundity or motion of the earth from Scripture, reason, or fact." We are called upon to render homage to the Church of Rome, "which, although she may have erred in her divinity, certainly has nobly rejected the fallacies of spurious science. Nothing can exceed the contemt and derision with which she yet regards the absurdities and senseless inventions of a Copernicus or a Newton"—a piece of information which both surprises and pains us, as we had supposed that, however we might differ on divine or doctrinal points with Pio Nono, upon the one fact of the turnip shape of the globe we live on we could sit down with him in perfect accord.

This is not the only startling fact, however, enunciated by Mr. Hampden and the professors of Queen's College, Cambridge, who are his coadjutors. The sun is proved, "by the outlay only of £5," to be but eight hundred miles distant. Being so much nearer than Australia or our own country, we look upon the discovery as especially lucky for England in her present perplexity as to what to do with her paupers. But in case communication is opened, ought Messrs. Hampden & Co. to be allowed unmolested to plant the flag of St. George on solar soil? Think of the convenience of it as a penal colony for ourselves. Imagine the Mormons whisked permanently off into the road heretofore only traversed by the old woman tossed up in a blanket, broom in hand! Imagine us so rid forever of our Tammany ring, of fever hospitals, fashionable milliners, fleas, folly, and Fisk! We begin to breathe freer at the thought.

Our professors, however, give us additional encouragement. Heaven, with its towers of jasper and shining streets of gold, waits for us immediately below the flat surface of the earth; and another place, which they do not plainly mention to ears polite, is ready for our enemies just below that again. "They must be there," gravely decides Mr. Hampden, "else why are they not seen by the powerful telescopes used by astronomers?" The stars are mere gaseous, self-luminous bodies; the transit of Venus "one of the most shameless frauds ever foisted on an ignorant public by the crafty cunning of interested professionals." This is too much. We are prepared for fraud in high places, on the bench and on the throne; but when the stars combine to humbug us we surrender. It is rather consoling to read on the next page that "the measure of the world's wickedness is nearly full. In a year Europe will be sacked and pillaged, and become one grand conflagration, with the smoke of its torment ascending forever and ever." We are glad of it. When the round globe turns out to be a mere pancake, the celestial worlds mere blobs of phosphorus, and the Evening Star herself, by whom all lovers since Eve have sworn, an "interested professional," humbug and sham have gone far enough. Somebody ought to suffer. Mr. Hampden is right. By all means let Europe scorch for it.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN AGAIN.

From the N. Y. World.

The lawsuit for slander now in progress between Mr. Goodenough and Dr. Lanahan seems likely to furnish a more authentic, accurate, and comprehensive account of the irregularities alleged to have occurred in the conduct of the Methodist Book Concern than has hitherto been made public. The charges which first called attention to this matter were necessarily vague, and the refusal of the committee appointed to investigate the matter to do anything more than suppress the matter left it in a condition still more unsatisfactory. It has occasionally cropped out since, in debates not always conducted with creditable temper, at conferences of the dignitaries of the Methodist communion. But there has always been apparent a lack of specification on the one side, and a desire to hush up the whole transaction and so save scandal on the other. The answer of the defendant in this slander suit gives us more details than we have hitherto had. If the suit comes to trial, the whole truth will undoubtedly, and for the first time, be elicited. And this is to be devoutly wished, not only on behalf of the great religious body which has a direct and pecuniary interest in the honest and sagacious management of the Methodist Book Concern, but of the cause of public morals of which that body is one of the most efficient ecclesiastical supports.

One can partly understand the feeling which actuated the miscalled investigating committee in endeavoring to keep the matter from public view, and of the zealots who espoused their action in the subsequent discussions, although nothing can justify the easy and indiscriminate absolution granted by the one nor the abusive language bestowed by the other upon all those who differed with them upon the policy, or the principle, of a real investigation to be followed by the visitation of real penalties upon those who might thus have been found to be delinquents. Probably most of the divines who were foremost in the attempt to suppress a public investigation now perceive that a far more grievous scandal has been excited by that attempt than would have followed the publication of all the particulars of the conduct of the Book Concern. In the one case, the church would have exculpated itself as a body from the frauds, if any there were, practised by its unworthy servants. In the other, the church has been made to seem a partaker of their fault or their crime. The difference is the difference between the attitude of an avenger and of an accomplice.

Nevertheless, as we say, the course of action which they preferred to take is intelligible. It is a lamentable fact that there are very many persons and presses ready to pounce with obscene greed and glee upon any defection from morality of professed expounders of religion. It is natural that expounders of religion should shrink from the occasion which it might seem to them would be afforded to such enemies by an official condemnation by the church of its own agents. But it is still true that such a condemnation, if the agents were unworthy, was the one thing needed to free the church from the stigma brought upon it by the acts of its own agents, and that scoffers at religion, or at that phase of it which the Methodist Church represents, have now an occasion of railing which would have been denied them if the church had itself undertaken and rigidly prosecuted the inquest which has now been carried into the courts.

It is natural that men who profess, as churches and their auxiliary institutions do, to have a higher standard of conduct than obtains among their secular neighbors, should be judged by that higher standard. It is upon this ground that the misdeeds of clergymen always excite more notice than those of laymen, although a layman is obviously as much bound to righteousness of life as a clergyman, and that the defalcations in the Methodist Book Concern have been more discussed and more denounced than defalcations in strictly secular corporations of a much more criminal and a much more injurious character. But those who are pleased to deduce the corruption of the entire Methodist Church from the frauds, if it shall appear upon the approaching trial that frauds have been committed, in the conduct of the Methodist Book Concern, ought to remember that the disclosure of them is due to worthy, as the commission to unworthy, members of that church. Much more shameful and much more profitable swindles are committed every day in secular public offices and in secular private corporations than have been even charged in the affairs of this ecclesiastical corporation. The difference is that there are not in the secular corporations men of courage and fidelity enough disinterestedly to expose the swindle, as Dr. Lanahan and his coadjutors have done in the case of the Methodist Book Concern.

THE ISOLATED POSITION OF FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The result of M. Thiers' mission to the great powers of Europe has ended as we anticipated. A cold shoulder was held out to him everywhere. The Russian Government, the last one he approached, refused to recognize him in any official character whatever, and the Czar positively declined to see him. France—republican France—has no friend among the monarchs and aristocracies of the Old World. They both hate and dread the republic, and will do all in their power to suppress it and to check the progress of republican sentiments. The Prussian monarch is their champion, and they could not find a better representative of absolutism or a greater enemy of republicanism among all the crowned heads. They may fear his power and would like to see Germany kept within safe bounds, probably, so as not to become dangerous to themselves, but they are more afraid of republicanism. Herein we see the cause of M. Thiers' failure to enlist the sympathy or aid of Russia, England and Austria in behalf of France.

It is very convenient, therefore, for these powers to say there is no government in France that they can recognize. How soon they would recognize the government of any monarchical or imperial usurper! How ready they would be to do that if another Napoleon or any of the royal pretenders made a *coup d'etat* and seized the powers of government; yes, though such a government might be erected upon the blood of the French people and against the wish of the nation! There are examples enough of this. There was no such hesitation when Louis Napoleon usurped the imperial authority. No! It is the republic that the crowned heads will not recognize, and the assertion that there is no government in France is a pretext only. The assertion is not true. The Provisional Government is acknowledged and obeyed from one end of French territory to the other. The whole nation is rising to defend the country under the direction of that Government. It is the only one existing or possible just now. It has all the elements and power of a *de facto* government. It sprang legitimately from circumstances and the situation in which France was placed by the defeat and capture of the Emperor and by the flight of the Regency. It was a necessity, and the French people everywhere are rallying to support it. As to the reports that Bazaine, shut up in Metz, does not recognize any other authority than that of the Emperor, they are very doubtful; but if even he has assumed such a ridiculous position, he has no right to speak for France, and is powerless to determine the form of government. Then, again, the pretended news that is concocted and spread abroad by monarchical agents about the "reds," social disorder, and imperialist proclivities in France, is utterly unreliable. On the contrary, we do know that, with the exception of a few such men as Cluseret, who have no influence over the mass of the people, the whole population is united in sustaining the *de facto* Government in the present terrible struggle. But the republican Provisional Government has been recognized by several nations, and by the United States, which is one of the first powers of the world. The Duke of Argyle, one of the British Ministry, at a Cabinet meeting in London on Friday called attention to this fact. He is reported to have said "the French republic had been formally recognized by the United States, and that it would be a sort of constructive discourtesy to this country to assume that a Government which existed sufficiently, and with a sufficient warrant to command American recognition, had no sufficient standing in fact to justify England in treating with and through it for so great an object as the settlement of Europe."

These autocratic and aristocratic governments of Europe may yet find that they have made a mistake in attempting to crush the French republic and in making war on the republican ideas of the age. In this "irrepressible conflict" which has been stimulated by the war republicanism has made a bound that defies the power of absolutism. The people of Europe have become too enlightened to be driven back to the state of things that existed in the Middle Ages or even fifty years ago. The quickening and educating power of the modern agents of progress, the public press, the magnetic telegraph, railroads and other agencies, must prove superior to political and military despotism and to the statecraft of monarchs. The world cannot go back. Even the King of Prussia finds a powerful democratic sentiment rising in Germany, and he has consequently commenced to make war on that while fighting the French. The liberal leaders of Germany, who have ventured to express their ideas, have been arrested. With all the service King William has rendered in uniting Germany and developing its power, he will not be tolerated in making war upon the liberal and progressive ideas of the age even by the Germans themselves. Public sentiment everywhere is growing strong against him for this. It is hardly likely he can set up any other government in France than that of the republic—neither the defunct and fugitive imperial government nor any other—but he could help to establish the republican government on a firm basis and obtain reasonable conditions of peace from it. Any other course may place his own throne in immediate danger as well as those of his brother monarchs. The French nation cannot be extinguished; it begins to show a great deal of vigor and determination and the longer the war continues the more will the sympathy of the masses everywhere where be with the French.

The *role* England has taken with regard to France is contemptible. A few of her leading statesmen, it is true, have advised the recognition of the republic and friendly intervention. We have quoted the language of the Duke of Argyle, and we have seen what Sir Henry Bulwer and others have said on this matter, but the evil influence of the men in power and the aristocracy has overruled both the views of these statesmen and public sentiment. Intensely selfish in her policy always, England can only be friendly to France when her own interests call for that. And looking at the sinister motives of Russia, which are not intended for the German border, as some of the European correspondents intimate, but for the East, England may yet find it necessary to make a friend of the French republic. Complications are thickening every day as the war continues, and, if we mistake not, the longer it lasts the greater chance there is for republicanism in Europe. The people are too enlightened in this age to submit long to be slaughtered like cattle for the ambitious designs of a few autocrats, reigning families, or unscrupulous statesmen. Peace might serve the monarchies for a time; longer war will, probably, hasten their fall.

ROME AND THE FUTURE OF THE PAPACY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Roman Catholic world has had time to pronounce upon the Italian occupation of Rome and its bearing upon the future of their Church. On both sides of the Atlantic the expression of opinion has been wondrously meagre, and we are left under some degree of doubt whether the major section of the Church thinks the end of the temporal power an unmixed evil or a blessind in disguise. Regarding the opinion of the Ultramontane wing of Romanism, there can be no room for uncertainty. In common with the Pope himself, they have consistently maintained that the temporal sovereignty of the See of Rome was a necessity of the most indispensable kind, and they have as consistently banned the Government that dared to lay unholy hands upon the patrimony of St. Peter. In the words of Bishop Lynch, in his recent lecture on this subject, "the temporal sovereignty of the Pope is exceedingly important, and I say that it is necessary for him to possess it, both for the liberty and interests of the Church, and for the interests of the world." The reasons by which this conclusion has been supported are numerous and potent enough, once the point of view of its advocates has been granted. Outside critics are chiefly concerned with the fact that it occupies the place of an article of faith among a large number of devout Catholics, and that a Pope whose past and present official utterances have lately been pronounced infallible has declared temporal power to be an essential adjunct to his spiritual functions. To what is at present the ruling section of the Roman Catholic Church, the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops is, therefore, a calamity of the first magnitude. It is difficult to imagine by what doctrinal formula they can reconcile themselves to so apparent a divergence between the inspired inmate of the Vatican and the Providence that rules the world. In point of fact they make no effort to explain the anomaly at all, but content themselves by taking refuge in some such vague aspiration as that of the Bishop of Charleston: "Perhaps Pius IX himself will be restored to that authority he held ten years ago."

The men who cling to such straws know, about as well as the rest of the world, that such an event is as impossible as the reconstitution of the Roman empire. Ultramontane Catholicism finds itself accordingly burdened with one obsolete dogma more than it had a month ago, and stands facing an intellectual and progressive age, with its face turned more wistfully than ever towards a dead past of superstition and ignorance, which contains all that it regrets, and all that it wishes to see restored. The Pope has, it appears, been offered that smaller section of Rome which lies on the right bank of the Tiber, and which includes the Vatican, St. Peter's, and the Castle of St. Angelo. Over this section, known as the Leonine City, he may be permitted to exercise a sort of nominal sovereignty, or at least may exercise such rights as are not incompatible with those of the actual Government established at the capital. That this shadow of independence will be sufficient to reconcile the Sovereign Pontiff, and those who share his prepossessions, to the loss of the States of the Church, is, of course, not to be expected. That it will be sufficient to induce him to remain in Rome even is doubtful. Bishop Lynch exhibits a wonderful amount of solicitude lest the Government under which the Pope may choose to reside should turn the immense power of its august subject to improper uses. The reverend lecturer did not condescend to say in what manner the ecclesiastical thunderbolts forged at the Vatican could become of the slightest use to any one save the owner. The power of cursing volubly in monastic, not to say canine, Latin is, one would imagine, not likely to be a very powerful agent in these days of blood and iron. Unsubstantial as the danger is, however, it is one which will haunt the consciences of the faithful, and until they can readjust mediæval fancies by the light of modern facts, it will remain a permanent thorn in the side of a large proportion of the faithful.

Powerful as ultramontanism is in the hierarchy, it is exceedingly questionable whether it includes the majority of the Roman Catholic laity. Late discussions over the infallibility dogma have revealed the fact that there is a powerful and resolute element of liberalism in the Church, whose clerical champions are numerous enough to prove the existence of a lay following of formidable dimensions. One of the first articles of belief among these is the necessity of vindicating the prerogatives of the Episcopate against the steady encroachments of the Papal chair. Anything which tends to diminish the prestige and discredit the foresight of the Pontiff must obviously tend to strengthen the hands of the liberal section of his spiritual subjects. A certain halo of persecution might be thrown around the head of the Church, were he boldly to relinquish every symbol of temporal dignity and throw himself simply on the allegiance of the Catholic world. Neither the present Pope nor his advisers have, however, shown any capacity for inaugurating any such stroke of genius. The probability is, therefore, that the loss of the temporal power will only render more sharply-defined the growing divisions within the Church. It will intensify the regrets and deepen the conservatism of the party that looks to the past, just as it will strengthen the purpose of the party which accepts both the intellectual and political present, and looks towards progressive development in the future.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ U N I O N.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
EDWARD M. PAXSON.
THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT:
JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS:
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT:
SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

RECEIVER OF TAXES:
ROBERT H. BEATTY.

CITY COMMISSIONER:
CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—BENJAMIN HUCKEL.
2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS.
4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
5th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT:
BENJAMIN W. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMSON.
2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON.
3d " WILLIAM KELLEY.
4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
5th " WILLIAM DUFFY.
6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7th " ROLERT JOHNSON.
8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL.
9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER.
10th " JOHN E. REYBURN.
11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER.
12th " JOHN LAMON.
13th " JOHN DUMBELL.
14th " JOHN CLOUD.
15th " ADAM ALBRIGHT.
16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH.
17th " WATSON COMLY.
18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
J. McCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.
9 14 wfmst&d9t

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. (10 1 7w

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 53 BROADWAY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTInence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

POLITICAL.

☞ F O R S H E R I F F,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 7 11 tf

EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—

Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German French, and Spanish Languages.

For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.

The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.

He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.

CARL GAERTNER,
9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations. French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.

FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.

A first-class Primary Department.

The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.

Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20

Fall term will begin September 12.

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 15.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.

Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.

8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.
8 8

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 1m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 112 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

SHIPPING.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday October 11, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, October ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 8, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 8.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 15, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, October 22.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 9 8

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 18, at 12 noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	33
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONOE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on SATURDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

LEOPARD, SATURDAY, September 24.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 26 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 3tp

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last evening a meeting of citizens in favor of Penn Squares as the site for the proposed new public buildings was held on Filbert street, below Sixteenth. The meeting was organized by the selection of Alderman Jones, Chairman. Mr. T. W. Braidwood moved that the chair appoint a committee of eight, to distribute tickets in favor of Penn Squares on the day of election.

The following gentlemen were named as constituting this committee:—Robert E. Hackett, William Brown, T. W. Braidwood, Robert McCarroll, D. B. Beitler, Stephen Poulterer, John Cassiday, John Atkinson. On motion of Captain Fulmer, the chair was also empowered to appoint a committee, consisting of one from each ward in the city, to organize for the purpose of calling meetings in favor of Penn Squares.

—General William B. Thomas spoke a piece last night at Nineteenth and Callowhill streets.

—Daniel W. Stockham, a member of Common Council, of the Eighteenth ward, died last night at the residence of his father, of typhoid fever. He had been a Councilman for five years.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113⅜.

—Ten deaths occurred in New Orleans yesterday from yellow fever.

—A regular session of the Cabinet will be held to-day at Washington.

—Much suffering exists in the district of Virginia where the freshet had full sway.

—The people of New York are much frightened at the yellow fever existing at Staten Island.

—Details of the Virginia flood show that the loss of life and the destruction of property has been very great.

—Chief Justice McKean, of Utah, has decided that a Mormon Legislature cannot elect a prosecuting attorney for his court.

—The delay in the paving of Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, which subject occupied much attention in Congress last session, is said to be owing to "Ring" influences.

—Tobacco manufacturers are warned by the Revenue Department against using kegs which cannot be stamped on the side, as required by law. Non-attention to this renders the kegs and their contents liable to seizure.

Republican Meeting.

Last evening a large mass meeting of the Republicans of Germantown was held at the Town Hall. Mr. H. W. Gray called the meeting to order, and nominated the following officers, who were unanimously elected:—

President—William Adamson.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. George H. Bickley, Charles Bonsel, Spencer Roberts, William E. S. Baker, William G. Spencer, Elias Birchall, Alexander Allen, Charles Megargee, Joseph Hill, Samuel Zell, C. Donat, Hugh McCallum, Walter McMichael, Galloway C. Morris, Charles M. Otto, James Traquair, Joseph Lovering, William McArthur.

Secretaries—George P. Evans, Benjamin M. Singley, Philip C. Garrett, Charles L. Eberle, Wm. McArthur, George W. Hammersly, Abraham Keyser, William L. Smith, J. C. Gilbert, M. D., Charles C. Idell, John C. Knox, George Bronson, Wm. W. Patton.

George W. Hammersly, Sr., read a series of resolutions upon the reduction of the national debt, a protective tariff, condemnatory of coolie labor, and supporting Alfred C. Harmer for Congress.

Mr. Adamson, after an eulogistic address in favor of Mr. Harmer, introduced Senator Scott, who, after speaking in high terms of Mr. Harmer, asserted that the question for every Republican to consider was, should the grand work accomplished by the Republican party, and the work yet to be done, be handed over to the opponents of the Union and the friends of the rebellion.

With regard to the candidates of the Democratic party, he stated that any man who was in doubt as to whether he should or should not vote for them, had only to examine their past record and find upon which side they were during the war. The speaker then ably discussed the tariff question, and closed amid much applause.

Addresses were also made by Morton McMichael and Joshua T. Owen, when the meeting adjourned.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Properties Sold Last Evening.

Last evening the monthly sale of properties was held by Sheriff Lyle at the old Quarter Sessions Court Room. There was quite a good attendance, and among other properties sold were the following for the prices respectively named:—

Three-story brick building, one story frame building and lot, southeast side of Trenton avenue, 306 feet northeast of Clearfield street, 90 feet front, 150 feet deep on northeast line, 148 feet 9 inches deep on southeast line—$11,000.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side of Arch street, 15 feet 4 inches east of Tenth street, 17 feet front, 79 feet 2 inches deep—$1000.

Three-story brick factory building, one-story brick engine-house, frame shed and lot, northwest side of Worth street, 218 feet and 8-10ths northeast of Oxford street, 40 feet front, 312 feet deep on northeast line, 320 feet deep on southwest line—$500.

Four-story brick house and lot, west side of Eighteenth street, No. 24, 35 feet 4 inches south of Filbert street, 17 feet 8 inches front, 93 feet deep—$450.

Three-story brick house and lot, west side of Eighteenth street, 53 feet south of Filbert street, 17 feet 8 inches front, 93 feet deep—$3000.

Three-story brick house and lot, northeast corner of Nineteenth and Bainbridge streets, 18 feet front, 72 feet 2 inches deep; ground-rent $120—$3100.

Buildings and three contiguous lots, northeast corner of Germantown road and Master street, 60 feet front (each lot 20 feet), 59 feet 6 inches deep—$400.

Buildings and two contiguous lots, north side of Master street, 61 feet 6 inches east of Germantown road, 36 feet front (each lot 18 feet), 60 feet deep—$250.

Lot north side of Pine street, 55 feet west of Griscom street, 25 feet front, 80 feet deep. Sold for taxes—$350.

Lot north side of Reed street, northeast corner of Eighth, 54 feet front. Sold for taxes—$400.

Lot south side of Norris street, east of Trenton avenue, 18 feet front, 135 feet deep. Sold for taxes—$390.

Lot, southeast side of Penn street, 926 feet southwest of Chew street, 40 feet front, 224 feet deep. Sold for taxes—$425.

House and lot, southeast side of Church street, Germantown, 160 feet northeast of Musgrave street, 40 feet front, 100 deep—$1425.

Two-story frame house and lot, west side Fourth street, 20 feet north of Marriott's lane, 20 feet front, 134 feet deep on north line, 139 feet deep on south line. Sold for taxes—$1425.

Two-story brick house and lot, east side of Quince street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, 15 feet front, 42 feet 3 inches deep. Ground-rent, $30—$1500.

Improvements and lot, west side Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad, 100 feet north of Columbia avenue, 50 feet front, 131 feet deep to within 77 feet of Tenth street. Mortgage, $5000—$2500.

Three-story brick house, with two-story back buildings and lot, southeast corner of Oxford and Mervine streets, 16 feet front, 75 feet deep—$4300.

Lot south side of Reed street, 162 feet east of Eighth street, 60 feet front; thence south 259 feet; then west 121 feet, north 133 feet, east 60 feet, north 105 feet. Sold for taxes—$1100.

Lot north side of Reed street, 154 feet east of Eighth street, 90 feet front, thence north 63 feet 7½ inches, northwest 90 feet 7½ inches, south 74 feet 3 inches. Sold for taxes—$650.

No. 1. Lot north side of Reed street, 244 feet east of Eighth street—$1450.

No. 2. Lot south side of Reed street, 222 feet east of Eighth street—$600.

Three-story brick house and lot, east side of Juniper street (No. 149), 75 feet south of Race street, 15 feet front, 29 feet deep. Sold for taxes—$550.

Building and lot north side of Harmer street (No. 1129), 16 feet front, 33 feet deep. Sold for taxes—$273.

African M. E. Church, lot northeast corner of Paul and Oxford streets. Sold for taxes—$150.

Lot, north side of Coates street, 79 feet east of Sixteenth, 19 feet front—$1300.

Lot, east side of Sixteenth street, 72 feet south of Swain street, 18 feet front, 64 feet deep—$2200.

Handsome cottage and lot, northwest side of Tulpehocken street, Germantown, 282 feet 6 inches southwest of Main street, 100 feet front, 112 feet deep. Ground-rent, $525—$3000.

Three-story brick house, with two-story kitchen and lot, south side of Washington avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, 32 feet front, 100 feet deep. Ground-rent, $32—$1850.

GENERAL LEE.

His Illness not So Serious as Reported—An Early Recovery Expected.

STAUNTON, Oct. 3.—Colonel Christian, just from Lexington, reports that on the evening of the 28th of September General Lee, after presiding over an unusually large meeting of the faculty of Washington College, attended a protracted and excited meeting of the vestry of the Episcopal Church. On his return to his residence he fainted from the extraordinary fatigue, and was placed in bed, where he has since remained under the advice of his physicians. He has had no symptoms of apoplexy or paralysis, only a torpor; has had full use of his bodily powers, and speaks as occasion requires. His physicians confidently expect his recovery in a day or so. At noon to-day (Monday) he was cheerful, and his family and physicians are confident of his speedy restoration. Colonel Christian left General Lee's house at 12 o'clock to-day. This is reliable.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE IDEAS OF THE EMPEROR—THE CAPTIVE OF WILHELMSHOHE UPON THE SITUATION—PROGRESS OF THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS—THE PRUSSIAN MOVEMENT ON LYONS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Prussians assert that the fire from the forts around Paris is quite vigorous at times, but entirely harmless. The supposition is that this is designed to delude the Parisians into the belief that an effective defence is being made.

Another account from Paris says the French lost in the engagement of September 30, 1200 killed and wounded. Among the wounded was General Guillaume. 300 prisoners were also taken. The French forts were almost silent Saturday and Sunday.

Jules Favre having asked Count Bismarck, in the name of the diplomatic body, for permission to send a weekly courier from Paris, and to have notice when the bombardment will commence, received an answer from the Count refusing the latter request, on the ground that it was an unmilitary proceeding, but conceding the former, in case the contents of dispatches forwarded are unobjectionable. Count Bismarck, however, in his reply questions the propriety of conducting diplomatic negotiations from the heart of a beleaguered city. This latter idea is obviously that of neutral powers who had removed their representatives to Tours.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—[Special to the New York Times.]—A letter from Rome, September 26, says: "At his own request the Pope has a guard of Italian troops, who have charge of the police in the Vatican. He wanted to take his usual weekly airing in a carriage and on foot, but previous to Saturday was dissuaded from doing so by Cardons. As it has been said already, he has expressed a wish to bless the Italian troops in the great square of San Pietro.

One of the first decrees of the Junta was to vote the erection of a monument to the memory of those who lost their lives in the two patriotic enterprises of 1867 and 1870 for the liberation of Rome, and likewise commemorative tablets of all Romans who have died in exile or on the scaffold for the cause of liberty. A medal will be struck and distributed to all the soldiers of the army of liberation when the King is crowned in the capital.

A number of measures of internal improvement for Rome are under consideration of the council. A credit for a public loan will be opened for this object. From all this the people are led to believe that the power and dignity of the ancient Latin empire has been restored with the reoccupation of the capital. Cardona has ordered that the sovereign Pontiff shall receive the same military honors rendered to crowned heads, and that military honors shall also be rendered to cardinals.

People are flocking from all parts of Italy to Rome. Five newspapers have already started there, and political journals of Florence are sold about the streets. The Romans are bewildered with this avalanche of political liberty.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—"*La Situation*," the Imperialist London organ, will publish the following to-morrow, headed "The Ideas of the Emperor:" Immediately after the failure of the negotiations with Favre, Bismarck sent to Wilhelmshohe an exact report of the interview, who then shut himself up in his cabinet.

The same evening Castleman set out for the Prussian headquarters with the following note, wholly in the Emperor's handwriting: "In sending me news every day of the events which have happened since the hour when Providence compelled me to surrender my sword, the King has to ask the opinion of his prisoner in the trials which the Prussian armies impose on France, in what he believes to be the interest of Germany.

"The Count's communications confirm me in this opinion, but the time, indeed, has come for me to respond to this twofold expectation by the expression of my thought. Until the fourth of September the reserve to which I have adhered since Sedan was due to my firm resolution to leave the Empress in full liberty to act in accordance with the purposes of the country.

"Since the 4th of September I could not but wish that France, even at the sacrifice of my dynasty, should succeed in driving the invaders beyond her natural frontier. In approaching the Count as they did, in a way the result of which was easy to foresee, they misrepresented the real character of the war.

"Thinking then to get rid of the responsibility for a general impulse, to the influence of which my government felt bound to submit, the result was to destroy the effect of the motives while they have not to accept the conditions offered. It was, above all, to paralyze the national defence at the very moment when it was about to assume proportions worthy of France.

"The Count seems to be unaware that the armistice they refused was necessary to the reconstruction of a regular government, and he is astonished that no one of the Powers legally existing should have given its opinion upon what he considers a proof of the King's moderation. No one could blame a Frenchman for having repaired an imprudent step by refusing to accept proposals little in accordance with our glorious past.

"A duel like that which is being fought between France and Germany, can only be brought to an end by the complete ruin of one of the two adversaries, or by their close and loyal reconciliation.

"First of all, then, the Count ought to have asked himself whether Germany had a greater interest in the ruin of than in an alliance with France?

"In admitting the former hypothesis that Germany does not believe that France is able to find safety in her despair, even though Europe should consent to remain an indifferent spectator of an invasion that has no fixed limit, my interview with the King authorizes me to think that he much prefers an alliance with France to her ruin; that he is not free from anxiety as to the results of the struggle, and that he estimates at their true worth the rights to which a perfect acquaintance with the sentiments manifested during the war by the different nations of Europe would give to the two countries once closely united.

"If such were in reality the King's opinion it would only remain to point out the means of giving it effect. But does it indeed belong to the conquered so to define the obligations of the conqueror that his generosity may not seem more burdensome than his demands?

"I can only remind the Count that a magnanimous policy never appeals in vain to the hearts of the French people, while nothing is ever obtained by an effort to touch the chords of egotism or of fear, which will remain unknown to that nation whatever reverses Providence may inflict upon them.

"France, if a generous line of conduct should incline her toward a close and loyal alliance with Germany, would be the first to agree that there was no longer a reason for the existence of a line of defence commanded by the fortresses between the two empires.

"As for the sacrifices which France would have to endure besides, she would not agree to make them were she but permitted to understand the immense advantages which would accrue to the two nations from a peace of which their own will would be the sole arbiter.

"In this view the Powers, obliged to hold themselves completely aloof so long as France shall preserve a hope of success, would have a serious reason for intervening. The frank and clear statement of the truth I always made established between France and myself a current of sympathy which nothing will ever be able to destroy. Were I to affirm that our honor has no stain to fear from a reconciliation based on the disarmament of fortresses, then become useless, and on the principle of a war indemnity to be settled by experts, I believe peace would be possible.

"These conditions may prevent France from having recourse to extremities which a caprice or chance might render fatal to the social order of Europe. Taught by experience, a sound appreciation of the divisions by which she is torn and delivered from the scourge of war, France would be swift to see and admit that her misfortunes are due to her want of political unity, and that she must henceforth seek her prosperity in a strict regard to the inviolability of her institutions.

"These conditions will doubtless have less weight, especially if the King hesitates to take them into account before attacking Paris. The terrible shock which Providence has permitted between Germany and France may have struck out a spark which progress will find useful to the moral and material safety of Europe; but if, on both sides, they persist in looking to force as the only solution, there will surely spring out of this shock a formidable unknown, redoubtable as much in misfortune to Germany, as it is the misfortune of France. NAPOLEON.

"Wilhelmshohe, Sept. 26, 1870."

A Tribune special correspondent telegraphs from Berlin on the 3d, as follows: In a circular from Bismarck, describing Favre's interview with him, Bismarck says that the terms of peace and territorial cessions were only mentioned incidentally, viz: the formation of a new Moselle department, with the arrondissements of Salzeburg, Chateau Salins, Sarrgueremines, Metz and Thionville, designated as an organization answering the intention of the German government.

An armistice was the main point considered and final programme submitted, and which the national defence government rejected, was, first, that in and about Paris the military *status quo* was to be maintained; second, that in and about Metz there was to be a continuation of hostilities, but they to be limited to a circle around Metz to be more definitely determined; third, the surrender of the Strasburg garrison as prisoners, the Toul and Bitche garrison to be set free, and the duration of the armistice to be two or three weeks.

The Tribune's correspondent before Metz telegraphs on the 3d that the Prussian battery at Loungail, in front of St. Germain, destroyed with shells the French bridge across the Moselle. Shells were fired into the village of Moult Les Metz. Last night the Prussians made a dash into the village of Mouilly in front of the French position, and wholly consumed it. It contained secret stores for the garrison, the locality of which the villagers refused to disclose, so the Prussians burned the village and stores together.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—[Special to the New York World.]—It is stated to-day that the Prussian government has addressed a final remonstrance to England on the subject of her refusal to prohibit the exportation of arms for the supply of France.

[LONDON, Oct. 3.—[Special to the New York World.]—At the Cabinet council to-day it was decided that, as the Chinese government had refused to make reparation for the massacres of Tientsin as demanded of it by the French representatives, and as the Chinese government is obviously making preparations for a general war upon foreigners, England must join with France in exacting reparation for these outrages and fresh security. It is believed Russia will act with the western Powers in this matter.

TOURS, Oct. 3.—The assertion of Cremieux, in his address to General Ulrich, the defender of Strasburg, that the government was decided that neither territory nor a fortress should be ceded to Germany, is favorably commented on here.

The French forces on the left bank of the Rhine are well disciplined and effective.

An official decree is published for the purpose of enforcing discipline and order. The most rigorous measures have been taken with that view. A court-martial will replace the councils of war during the continuance of the war. There will be no revision and no alteration of sentences pronounced by court-martial. Article six punishes with death desertion, murders, spying, thieving, pillage, with or without arms, refusal to obey a superior, menaces or assaults on a superior, mutiny or indiscipline, loss of arms with a purpose of avoiding combat, and destruction of munitions with the same purpose during a fight. Commissioned or non-commissioned officers are authorized to shoot soldiers acting cowardly, not assuming the place to which they are ordered, or endeavoring to create a panic. All non-military persons participating in any of the above offences may be subjected to the death penalty.

PARIS, Sept. 27, via LONDON, Oct. 3.—The following is official: The barricade commission has been completed by the addition of M. Albert, formerly a member of the provisional government. The commission contains nine engineers. The Parisians are calm and impassive, and pursue their usual occupations, but a rifle is always near, that they may be ready for service at the first tap of the drum. Some petroleum, which had been provided for the defence of the city, suddenly burst into flames to-day, causing extreme excitement. The fire, however, was soon extinguished after an hour's labor with the engines.

The soldiers charged with cowardice in the recent engagement have been disgraced and otherwise punished.

A dispatch from the Empress to the Emperor, forwarded after the first two battles, has been discovered and published. She says "Pietrie's dispatch has been received," and adds: "Have you considered the consequences of a return to Paris under the blow of two reverses. I decline the responsibility of advising you.

"If you have decided, would it not be best to have it stated to the country thus: The Emperor returns to Paris to reorganize the second army, provisionally entrusting the command in chief of the army of the Rhine to Bazaine."

CHATEAUNEUF, Oct. 2, via Tours, Oct. 3.—One thousand Prussian cavalry passed Void to-day. It is said they go to join a corps of 100,000 men now forming at Toul. The German army, which recently crossed the Rhine near Mulhouse, is marching on Schlettstadt, and will occupy the entrance to the valley of St. Marien Mine.

CHARTRES, Oct. 2, via Tours, Oct. 3.—Prussians have arrived near Patay, in the Department of Loiret. They also appeared at Epernon in strong force, but retreated before the Mobiles. The latter have been reinforced, as they expect the Prussians will return in force.

ORLEANS, via TOURS, Oct. 3.—The enemy is concentrating at Thowry, where they are gathering quantities of cattle. Pithiviers is still occupied by the enemy, who are pillaging all the environs.

BASLE, Oct. 3.—The Prussians, with the aid of electric lights, were all last night crossing the Rhine at Mulhouse.

—A young man named Frank Nutting committed suicide a few days ago by throwing himself before a locomotive on the Troy and Boston Railroad track. A letter was found on the body, from which we make the following extract:—"Whoever finds my dead body and this paper will know who I am. Send my personal effects to my wife, Mrs. Gertrude Nutting, in Lansingburg. I did this by my own hand. Rum is the cause. I have but one regret; that is my wife, for she has been a wife to me in every sense of the word; but I cannot live any longer, for I am tired of life. So now farewell to the world."

—A "daring innovator" from New York is making preparations at Detroit, Mich., to open a ten-cent intelligence office, where the employers and employes may come together and compare notes without the ordinary circumlocution.

—Twelve ladies have applied for admission to the literary department of the Michigan University, without success.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5:59	MOON SETS	0:51
SUN SETS	5:38	HIGH WATER	10:16

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. W. PAUL, WM. ADAMSON, JOHN H. MICHENER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Virginia	Havre	New York	Sept. 13
Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19
Holland	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Tarifa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 22
Java	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 24
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York via H.	Sept. 24
Anglia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 24

FOR EUROPE.

Parana	New York	London	Oct. 5
Batavia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 8
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 15
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 15
C of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool via H.	Oct. 18
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Oct. 5
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 8
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 8
Leopard	Philadelphia	Charleston	Oct. 8
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Oct. 11
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Oct. 15

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore. A. Groves, Jr.

Bark Elena, Stewart, Elsinore for orders, B. Crawley & Co.

Schr R. Palmer, Dubois, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr M. F. Staples, Coffin, do. do.

Schr Wm. Walton, Harris, do. do.

Schr A. Burton, Frohock, do. do.

Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, do. do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers:—Mr. J. Shultz, A. Whittemore and daughter, Mr. A. J. Hoyt, Mr. Frank Hoyt, Miss Fannie A. Spaulding, and Mr. W. D. Conner.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Bark G. W. Horton, Harrington, from Havana 31 ult., via Quarantine, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Susie J. Strout, Hammond, 4 days fm Wood's Hole, with guano to Pacific Guano Co.—vessel to Charles Mershon.

Schr Harry White (new, three-masted), Hopkins, 8 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to Smaltz & Co.—vessel to Lemon & Burgess.

Schr Ida L. Bearse, from Boston, with hemp, etc., to E. H. Fitler & Co.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day fm Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

RETURNED.

Schr J. Paine, Stevens, hence for Boston, while at anchor off Marcus Hook, at 6 30 P. M., 1st inst., was run into by steamer W. Whildin, bound to Baltimore, and her stern cut to the water's edge, and was obliged to return to port for repairs.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 3.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Amelia, with marble, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 3.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Ella, Sunshine, H. L. Wilgus, Sarah Hummel, O. L. Nimp, Goodwill, Thomas Maloney, Martha Lamb, W. & J. Thompson, and Ticeno, all with coal, for New York.

The following barges left yesterday, 2d inst.:—

Jas. Wallace, Jas. Tracey, Camilla, M. Hennessey, J. L. Kirkpatrick, Mary X., and Velocipede—all told, 17 barges, coal-laden, for New York.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 2—10 A. M.—The pilot-boat Howard reports bark Romer, Otis, from Liverpool, passed in yesterday.

Ship Roswell Sprague reported at the Brown last night. The Coromandel is off the Breakwater, ready for sea.

A large fleet, about 180 sail, ran in here yesterday for shelter. The following are reported:—Bark Agenor; brigs Saml. Welsh, Herman, Ruby, Planet, and Charles Henry; schrs Hamburg, Mary Standish, Koret, F. A. Heath, Kate Walker, and Florence V. Turner, 24 days from Bonacca, Honduras, for New York.

The steamer America went up this A. M., and a small propeller, unknown, went to sea.

Gale stiff from E. N. E. all day yesterday, but went down about midnight. Light breeze from the west this A. M.; fog lifting. Thermometer, 71.

4 P. M.—Ships Coromandel and Roswell Sprague went to sea at 10 30 this A. M.; also, two barks and one full-rigged brig from above.

The greater part of the vessels reported this A. M. in the harbor passed out this P. M., about 35 remaining.

Wind W. S. W. Thermometer, 74.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Virginia, Campbell, hence, at Helvoet 18th ultimo.

Br. steamer Colorado, Freeman, from Liverpool 21st ult., at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Virginia, Andrews, from Havre 15th ult., at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Holland, Thomas, for New York, s'ld from Liverpool 21st ult.

Br. steamer Tarifa, Murphy, for Boston, s'ld from Liverpool 20th ult.

Steamer Minnesota, Whineray, from New York 21st ult., touched at Queenstown 2d inst., and proceeded to Liverpool.

Steamer South Carolina, from New York, arrived at Charleston yesterday.

Steamers Saragossa, from Baltimore, and H. Livingston, from New York, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Volunteer, Jones, from New York, at Wilmington, N. C., 30th ult.

Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, for Havana and New Orleans via Key West, cleared at Baltimore 1st inst.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, hence for New Orleans, was passed 30th ult., at 11 A. M., 40 miles north of Frying Pan Shoals.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, hence, at Norfolk 30th ult., and sailed for Richmond.

Br. bark Vivid, Hartz, from London 27th April for Philadelphia, which put into Brest May 4 in distress, has been condemned and sold. Her cargo was reshipped by bark Dagmar, at this port 30th ult. from London.

Bark Abby N. Franklin, Holbrook, from Leghorn 20th July and Gibraltar 10th Aug., for Philadelphia, was seen 6th ult., lat. 42 40, long. 37 55.

Bark Rachel, Nerton, hence, at Portsmouth, N.H., 29th ult.

Bark Augustine Kobbe, Carver, for Philadelphia, sailed from Glasgow 21st ult.

Bark Bureka, Carman, hence, at Amsterdam 16th ultimo.

Bark Tropic Bird, Durkee, hence, at Elsinore 18th ult. for Cronstadt.

Brig Iza, Patterson, for Philadelphia, was loading inside the bar, St. Marys, Ga., 26th ult.

Schr Nellie Stevens, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Salem 30th ult.

Schrs Ada S. Allen, Owen, and J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, hence, at Salem 30th ult.

Schrs Elizabeth, Townsend; Francis Burritt, French; and Angeline Van Cleaf, Heath, all from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 2d inst.

Schrs Raven's Wing, York, from Salem; E. N. Johnson, Johnson, from Boston; St. Mary, Powell, from Providence; John Lancaster, Williams, from East Greenwich; and J. J. Norris, Norris, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia; and Storm, Staab, for Providence, Winc, Warwick, for Hartford, both from Trenton, passed Hell Gate 2d inst.

Schrs Vesta, Rogers, and Tennessee, Creed, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 29th ult.

Schr Lizzie, Frambes, hence, at Newburyport 30th ultimo

Schr E. M. Fox, Case, at Greenport, L. I., 26th ult., from Weymouth, Mass., and sailed 29th for Philadelphia.

Schrs Elizabeth English, Crowell, and Maryland, Green, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 1st inst.

Schr Wm. R. Sawyer, Nash, hence, at Eastport 26th ult.

Schr Nellie Staples, Boyd, for Philadelphia, cleared at Eastport 27th ult.

Schr Sarah Cobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from Warren, R. I., 30th ult.

Schrs Wm. Arthur, Atchison, from Portland for Philadelphia; J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence for do., at at Newport P. M. 30th ult.

Schrs Adeline Elwood, Hawkins, for New Haven; W. W. Pharo, Collins, for Boston; and M. B. Bramhall, Stout, for New York, were at Tybee Roads, 30th ult.

Schrs Sidney Price, Godfrey; S. H. Cady, Wood; and Helen J. Holway, Thompson, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 28th ult.

Schrs George Taniane, Adams; Louisa Harrington, and S. D. Hart, Burgess, hence for Boston; and Mary Monroe, Lord, from Rockland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult.

Schr Eurotus, Assay, was loading at Savannah 29th ult. for Wilmington and Philadelphia.

Schr Hattie E. Sampson, Blake, hence, at Portland 30th ult.

Schr St. Mary, Williams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 30th ult.

MISCELLANY.

The Inman steamer City of London, from New York, which lost her fan off this port yesterday, was towed into Queenstown 21st ult. She is now waiting for three tug boats which have been despatched from Liverpool to tow her to that port. Her specie has gone on by rail.

Bark Desiah, before reported abandoned, was owned by Messrs. Lord & Co., of Boston, and parties in Searsport, Me., and valued at $20,000, upon which there is a small insurance. The captain's interest in the vessel was covered by a policy of $1500.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.

House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE MANSARD ROOF RESIDENCES,

4114 Spruce street, possession October 10.

4116 Spruce street, immediate possession.

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9 6 tuths 1m 120 South FRONT Street.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, a large Building, suitable for manufacturing purposes, on EIGHTH Stree, above Noble.
FOX & BURKART,
9 30 6t* No. 221 South FIFTH Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note, S. C. BUNTING, JR.,
9 30 12t* No. 218½ Walnut street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu tf *Ledger* Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

FOR RENT—A MODERN DWELLING, cheap; immediate possession, No. 1406 ELLSWORTH Street; eleven rooms; saloon parlor, in complete repair, newly painted and papered throughout, new tin roof, gas, bath, hot and cold water, heater, range, good yard. Apply No. 135 S. SEVENTH street. 9 29 6t

TO RENT—THE FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 1817 WALNUT Street, opposite Rittenhouse Square. Apply to J. PARKER NORRIS,
9 28 6t No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue.

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Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24 1 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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HOVER'S PATENT SOFA BED.

All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,

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ROBERT TENER. DAVID GALBRAITH.

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Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NILSSON. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public of Philadelphia and vicinity that MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will make her first appearance in Philadelphia on MONDAY EVENING, October 10, 1870.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12—Second Nilsson Concert.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 14—Third Nilsson Concert.
SATURDAY, Oct. 15—Grand Nilsson Matinee.
Mlle. Christina Nilsson will be assisted by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, the favorite Contralto. Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished T

Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1870.

SITE OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

As the question will be submitted to a popular vote at the coming election whether the contemplated new public buildings of Philadelphia shall be erected on Washington Square or Penn Squares, the advocates of the former locality are making desperate exertions to win votes. They seem to be conscious that they are bolstering up a bad cause, for if Washington Square possessed the intrinsic merits they claim for it, there would be no necessity for resorting to misrepresentation, or for the propagation of false and puerile arguments in its favor. It is the real or presumed pecuniary interest of those owners of newspaper establishments located near Washington Square who also own the buildings in which their journals are printed to have the new municipal edifices erected near their real estate, and it is perhaps too much to expect that they will sacrifice their private interests for the public good, but the voters of Philadelphia, reading their numerous articles on this subject, will remember that they discuss it as interested property owners, and not in the broad spirit which characterizes their productions on other subjects. The advice of men whose incomes from rents will be directly and perhaps largely affected by the result of the pending vote cannot be received with confidence, for personal motives will give a strong coloring to their arguments, and as their evidence, under the old rules of law, would be totally excluded by courts of justice in analogous cases, their assertions affecting the present controversy should either be absolutely rejected or received with many grains of allowance.

The latest bugbear invented by the partisans of Washington Square is that the Penn Square project necessarily involves the blockading of Broad and Market streets by a huge square building planted at the point of junction, and blocking up travel. Large diagrams of this monstrosity are placarded on posters, and small wood-cuts scarcely less hideous appear in some of our contemporaries.

We are at a loss to understand how these gentlemen know that the Penn Square building must inevitably assume the obnoxious shape they attribute to it, and we cannot conceive how such a triumph of ornamental architecture could originate anywhere except in their lively imaginations. No plan for the Penn Square buildings has yet been finally adopted, but we are certain that the Building Commission would never dream of adopting the scheme of the enemies of the Penn Square site. They may possibly put up an oval or a circular building in the centre of the square, or they may erect buildings on the four vacant lots and unite them in the centre by a dome, leaving space for carriage-ways underneath, or they may adopt any one of a hundred schemes hereafter to be submitted, but it is inconceivable that they should do what the advocates of Washington Square falsely attribute to them. The Exchange, at Third and Dock streets, was formerly the central point of business and travel in Philadelphia, and imaginations as lively but better trained than those of the inventors of the Broad and Walnut street diagram can devise plans whereby a slight curve in both Broad and Market streets at the junction will become an attraction rather than a hindrance or obstruction in our rectangular city; yet even curves may be avoided and the public buildings still be erected on Penn Square. The character of the gentlemen comprising the commission affords a guarantee that no unsightly, inconvenient, or objectionable plan will be adopted; and if the people decide in favor of Penn Squares, they may confidently anticipate that the large sum they will be asked to contribute to the municipal buildings will, like the means of the societies and associations of the city, be spent in adorning Broad street, instead of obstructing, defacing, or injuring it. As we are to erect an ornamental structure, at a vast expense, what can be more appropriate than that this great improvement shall be placed where it will greet the eye of the public and strangers as the crowning triumph of a long line of splendid edifices, and where it will not only show off to the best advantage, but be nearest to the prospective centre of population? When Independence Hall was built it was rather the western limit of improvement than the centre. Our ancestors were wise enough to look to the future as well as to the present, and if we do not wish to be cursed for our folly and narrow-mindedness by posterity we should also consult their wants as well as our own, and put our projected ornamental pile where it will serve their convenience. Even if there shou'd be a slight disruption of business, and a few lawyers should be compelled to move a little further westward than their present locations ten years hence, how trifling is such a change compared with the accommodation of the millions who are to come after us, and with the consciousness that we are acting fairly to all sections of the city now and hereafter!

NAPOLEON'S MANIFESTO.

The ex-Emperor has written and published a manifesto upon the situation which, if the translation furnished by cable is correct, is somewhat mixed in its ideas. Napoleon, however, is very clear upon one point, and that is that it is perfectly absurd for the Provisional Government to represent him as alone responsible for the war. He says with regard to the attempted negotiations with Bismarck by Jules Favre as the representative of the Provisional Government:—

"In approaching the Count as they did, in a way the result of which was easy to foresee, they misrepresented the real character of the war. Thinking then to be rid of the responsibility for a general impulse, to the influence of which my Government felt bound to submit, the result was to destroy the effect of the motives, which they have, not to accept the conditions offered. It was above all to paralyze the national defense at the very moment when it was about to assume proportions worthy of France."

The most curious part of the document is that in which the ex-Emperor expresses his idea as to what the proper course of the Prussians would have been. He says that the war must be one either of annihilation for one of the parties or of complete and cordial reconciliation. He thinks that Bismarck ought to ask himself whether Germany has greater interest in the ruin or the alliance of France, and he intimates that a magnanimous policy on the part of Germany would have the effect of touching the hearts of Frenchmen to such an extent that so far from even in the most remote hereafter being inspired with desires to revenge the defeats they have suffered, they would be eager to embrace the Germans as brothers, and march with them side by side in carrying out the great ideas of civilization. He says that

"France, if a generous line of conduct should incline her towards a close and loyal alliance with Germany, would be the first to agree that there was no longer a reason for the existence of a line of defenses commanded by the fortresses between the two empires."

We can imagine a sardonic grin illuminating the countenance of Bismarck as he reads such a review of the situation as this from the pen of the illustrious captive, and he will consider it as an evidence either that Louis Napoleon is a greater fool than he thought him, or that his misfortune have upset his mental equilibrium. He will also smile, and the world will smile with him at the ex-Emperor's declaration that

"The frank and clear statement of truth I always made, established between France and myself a current of sympathy, which nothing will be able to destroy."

His ideas of a proper basis for a peace settlement are contained in the following words:—

"Were I to affirm that our honor has no stain to fear from a reconciliation based upon a disarmament of fortresses then become useless, and on the principle of a war indemnity to be settled by experts, I believe that peace would be possible."

In case Bismarck should prove obdurate and determined to crush France, he holds out a solemn warning to him in the following Sphynx-like sentences:—

"These conditions may prevent France from having recourse to extremities, which a caprice or chance might render fatal to the social order of Europe. Taught by experience a sound appreciation of the divisions by which she is torn and delivered from the scourge of war, France would be swift to see and admit that her misfortunes are due to her want of political unity, and that she must henceforth seek her prosperity in a strict regard to the inviolability of her institutions. These conditions will daily have less weight, especially if the King hesitates to take them into account before attacking Paris. The terrible shock Providence has permitted between Germany and France may have struck out a spark which progress will find useful to the moral and material safety of Europe: but if on both sides they persist in looking to force as the only solution, there will surely spring out of this shock a formidable unknown, redoubtable as much to misfortune to Germany as it is the misfortune of France."

The most important conclusions to be drawn from this curious document are, first, that Napoleon has not given up hopes of being able to regain his throne, and that Bismarck is encouraging him with the idea that he will be able to do so. The manifesto reads very much as if it had been drawn from the captive by a skilful manœuvre of the Prussian statesman, who purposes to use it for his own purposes, and that he will be able to do so by exciting distrust of the permanence of the provisional republic, and by holding out expectations of a restoration of the Empire, and thus creating a divided public sentiment in France, there can be but little doubt. The French in the present contest have not only to contend against the best disciplined and best generalled armies in the world, but against a statesman who is as cunning and as fertile in resources as he is far seeing and gigantic in his aims; and unless some totally unforeseen circumstances should operate in their favor to change the fortunes of war, the result of the contest cannot be doubted.

—Just as we go to press a despatch has been received which states that the manifesto of the ex-Emperor referred to above is unquestionably bogus. If this is true, it of course puts a different phase upon the matter.

THE TREATIES OF VIENNA.—At the present moment, when the treaties of 1815, or at least the questions which these treaties were meant to settle, are again turning up, the following passage from a pamphlet on "England and the Italian Question," written by Mr. Matthew Arnold in 1859, is singularly apposite:—"For the treaties of Vienna the English aristocracy is mainly answerable, so overwhelming was the preponderance at the end of the war of the country whose influence they wielded. The race of politicians who regard those treaties as the venerable product of wisdom is nearly extinct. Their great object was to erect barriers against France. To accomplish this object, instead of creating a strong Germany, they created the impotent German Confederation; placing on the frontiers of France the Duchy of Baden and an outlying province of Bavaria, and splitting the action of Germany so that her two chief powers will always be beaten by France. They created the incoherent kingdom of Holland, and the insufficient kingdom of Sardinia; they strengthened Austria against France by adding to Austria provinces which have ever since been a source of weakness to her. They left to France Alsace and German Lorraine, which unity of race and language might with time have solidly reattached to Germany. In compensation they took from France provinces which the same unity may one day enable her to reabsorb. The treaties of Vienna were eminently treaties of force—treaties which took no account of popular ideas; and they were unintelligent and capricious treaties of force."

THE FIRST number of the Harrisburg *State Journal*, which comes to us under date of October 3, is a handsome sheet, with an excellent selection of news matter and well-written editorial articles. The *State Journal*, which is *The Topic* in a new shape and under new management, starts out well, and it has our best wishes for its success.

OBITUARY.

Hon. William Smyth.

A telegram announces the death at Marion, Iowa, on Friday last, of the Hon. William Smyth, Representative in Congress from the Second district of that State. He was born near Londonderry, Ireland, on January 3, 1824. After receiving an academic education, he emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1838, and for a time taught school and served as a clerk in a store. In 1844 he removed to Iowa, where he studied law, and in 1847 commenced practice at Marion, in that State. In 1848 he became prosecuting attorney of Linn county, and was successively re-elected without opposition, as a Democrat, until 1853. He then became Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, until 1857. He subsequently acted as chairman of the commission to revise and codify the laws of the State, and in August, 1862, was commissioned Colonel of the 31st Regiment of Iowa Infantry. He served in this capacity until December, 1864. In 1868 he was elected to Congress from the Second district as a Republican, by a large majority, and was recently renominated, and would have been re-elected on Tuesday next.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ FALL SUITS.
FALL SUITS.
FALL SUITS.
FALL SUITS.
FALL SUITS.
FALL SUITS.

WANAMAKER'S,

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL SUITS.
FALL SUITS.
FALL SUITS.
FALL SUITS.
FALL SUITS.
FALL SUITS.

☞ THE PENN SQUARES AND THE INCORPORATED MONOPOLIES.—The private incorporated institutions that are so selfishly in the expectation of receiving the people's property—the Penn Squares—are the Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Science, the Franklin Institute, and the Philadelphia Library Company. Now what obligations are the citizens of Philadelphia under to these private institutions to give away to them for nothing the Penn Squares, worth millions of dollars? What have these institutions done for Philadelphia? and what do they propose to do. Have they done anything at all? Yes, the very first named, the Academy of Fine Arts, has recently conferred upon the citizens of Philadelphia an obligation they will not soon forget, if they do not soon discharge; that is the disposition they made of the property lately owned by them on Chesnut street. They finding that the location was long since too far east to answer their purpose, sought a purchaser, and these custodians of refined art, these educators of morality and the elevated taste of our citizens, found a purchaser at a higher price than any one else could give for other purposes, in an individual—for what? For purposes tending to refine and elevate the morals of our youth? for purposes of high art? It is to be feared not. But it is to be feared that it is rather to present an inviting avenue by which to allure our children and our children's children through vice and immorality to eternal damnation; and for this the citizens of Philadelphia are asked to confer upon this Academy of *Fine* Art and similar institutions the Penn Squares for the erection of buildings, the thresholds of which they cannot cross without fee and charge. If the Academy of *Fine* Arts has thus foisted upon the citizens of Philadelphia on our most fashionable and frequented street such an educator and director of the taste of our people, what other *art* may we expect from the other monopoly when they their westward move will make?

1t "FOXEY."

☞ MASS MEETING
OF THE
UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS
OF PHILADELPHIA,
WILL BE HELD AT CONCERT HALL,
ON THURSDAY EVENING,
October 6, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The following speakers will address the meeting:—
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
COL. WILLIAM B. MANN,
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL,
ISAIAH WEAR,
BENJAMIN HUCKEL,
GEN. H. H. BINGHAM,
HON. LEONARD MYERS,
ALFRED C. HARMER.

LADIES ARE PARTICULARLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN McCULLOUGH,
M. C. HONG,
10 4 3t Secretaries City Executive Committee.

☞ NINTH WARD.

The REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of the NINTH WARD are requested to meet at Headquarters, northwest corner of MERRICK and MARKET Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 4, at 7½ o'clock.

The meeting will be addressed by the
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL
AND
GEORGE L. BUZBY, Esq.

By order of the Ward Executive Committee.
JOHN E. ADDICKS, President.
WILLIAM PRESTON,
EDWIN F. LEVAN, Secretaries. 10 3 2t

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of THREE PER CENT. were declared upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.
10 4 11t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!
Grand opening of the METROPOLITAN BILLIARD ROOM, Southeast corner of TENTH and MARKET Streets, THIS EVENING.

First game between Messrs. NELMS and ESTEPHE, 100 points French.

Second game between ROCKHILL and BUTLER, 800 points American game. Play called at 8 o'clock.
1t* H. P. BUTLER, Proprietor.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

T. ENEU & CO., Proprietors.
9 29 thstu6t No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky ware rooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers*. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 13tuths26t

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES
OF PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLIC MEETING
AT
CONCERT HALL,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 5.

ADDRESSES BY MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY, President.
J. EBEN HARKINS, Secretary.
A. WILSON HENSZEY, Chairman of Committee on Public Meetings. 10 3 3t

☞ BARGAINS IN WORKED SLIPPERS.—We offer to the ladies a large lot of Worked Slippers, in raised work and worked on toes, at very low prices.

One lot at 50 cents.
One lot at 75 cents.
One lot at $1·25.
One lot at $1·50.
One lot at $1·75.
One lot at $2.
Regular stock of Sofa Pillows, Pin-Cushions, and Embroidered Slippers, at low price.
Best Zephyr, sold full weight.
Best American Zephyrs 15 cents.
Stocking Yarns, Wool, and Cotton.
Silk and Jet Buttons. [9 28 tuths 1m
Gimps and Fringe. RAPSON'S,
N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

☞ PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF BROKERS,
PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1870.

Resolved, That this Board offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties concerned in the forgery whereby one of our members was swindled out of seventy-five hundred dollars on Saturday, October 1, by a forged certificate on a check on the Union National Bank of this city.

From the minutes.

THOMAS HALE,
10 3 3t Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN Convention of the Eighteenth ward will assemble on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock, at S.E. corner of FRANKFORD Road and BELGRADE Street, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Common Council, vice Daniel W. Stockham, Esq., deceased.

W. J. SCOTT, Chairman.
W. EGGLESTON, Secretary. 1t*

☞ HOW TO KILL OWLS.—COMMENCE BY slowly walking around the tree where the owl is perched. In his anxiety to watch your movements he turns his head, forgetting to turn his body at the same time. The consequence is, in a short time he wrings his neck off. We get this novel recipe from J. C. HANCOCK, Esq., the well-known dealer in Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. This Coal depot is one of the largest and best arranged of any in our city, and the liberal patronage bestowed upon it is an unfailing evidence of the high appreciation in which it is held. Call on Hancock once, and you become a regular customer. 9 9 3m4p

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, Societies, etc. etc. Having the largest assortment of Slides in the city, I have unequalled facilities for giving these delightful entertainments. Constantly receiving new pictures.

Engagements may be now made by inquiring of
W. MITCHELL McALLISTER,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
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CHOICE CIGARS.

Already in store, for sale, a complete assortment of

The Finest Imported
AND
DOMESTIC CIGARS,

Which we offer by the box as low as possible.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING
OF
TRIMMED BONNETS
AND
HATS,
Wednesday and Thursday, October 5 and 6.
CEO. W. MILES,
No. 928 CHESNUT STREET,
10 4 2t PHILADELPHIA.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—GIGANTIC SUCCESS. 27,000 persons have visited this Theatre in twelve nights and two Matinees, to witness the Mammoth Entertainments. Gorgeous list of Triumphs. Read the opinions of the first-class journals:—"Sunday Dispatch," "Transcript," "Mercury," "Republic," "Morning," "The Ledger," "Inquirer," "Press," "Age," "Public Record," "North American," "Post," "City Item," "Evening Telegraph," "Bulletin," "Day," "Star," "Evening Herald," and "German Democrat." 10 4 3t

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50c. Good Plaid Poplins,
50c. Good Plain Poplins,
All the Better Grades,
$1·00 Fine Dress Goods.

CLOTH SERGES.
SATIN CLOTHS.
PARIS MERINOES.
SILK POPLINS.
EPINGLINES.
DOUBLE CORDS.
OTTOMANS.

Call to see our 37 1-2c. Black Alpacas.
Four cases Jet Black Alpacas.
One case Pure Black Mohair.
100 pieces Black Wool Poplins, 50c. up.
70 pieces Black Poplin Alpacas, 37 1-2c. up.
40 pieces Paris Jet Black Merinoes.
Large Stock Courtauld's English Crapes.

Rich Piano Covers.
Embroidered Melodeon.
Embroidered Stand.
Huge Linen Stock.
Linens are Cheap.
Huge Flannel Stock.
Everything in Flannels.
Huge Cotton Stock.
Everything in Cottons.
Huge Woollen Stock.
Everything in Woollens.

We invite you to look in and examine. There are many very apparent bargains that need to be seen to be appreciated.

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PIM BROS' FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS.
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PLAID SERGES.
PLAID CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SUITS.
PLAIDS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.
Etc. Etc. Etc.

All of this season's importations, and will be sold at low prices. 9 24 stuth4p3m

FINANCIAL.

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American and Foreign Bankers.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.

Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco.

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PHILADELPHIA,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 605 SEVENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications should be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 10 4 tuths2m

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No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

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DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is beautifully transparent.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER restores the natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is altogether unlike any other.

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NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS HAIR RENEWER. 9 3 4p6m

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Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
AND ALL GOODS FOR
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10 1 stuth2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

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EVANS, STODDART & CO.,
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A good work on the French Verb has long been needed by all engaged in the study or instruction of the French Language.

This contains a clear and concise introduction, explanatory of the theory of the French Verb, its moods, tenses, numbers, persons, etc., followed by models of the auxiliaries, and of the regular conjugations, and tableaux of the irregular conjugations.

The model conjugations appear in the affirmative, negative, interrogative, and negative—interrogative forms severally—also, models of those verbs of the first conjugation which, although they cannot with propriety be classed among the irregular verbs, present some peculiarities; also, models of pronominal and impersonal verbs.

Also, a DICTIONARY OF THE IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS, AND OF SUCH AS PRESENT ANY PECULIARITIES IN THEIR USES IN CONJUGATIONS, with distinct references to the Model conjugations and tableaux.

In fine, neither time nor pains has been spared in the preparation of this book to render it as near to perfection as possible.

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GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD,
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10 5 3t 812 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, 1870.

Louis Moreau Gottschalk.

This morning the obsequies of Louis Moreau Gottschalk were observed at St. Stephen's Church. The church is situated on Twenty-eighth street, between Lexington avenue and Third avenue. Notwithstanding the bad weather every seat in the church was occupied, and had the weather been fine the crowd would have been excessive. The church is a handsome and commodious one, and has the reputation of being one of the first Roman Catholic churches in New York. Five hundred invitations only were issued, but a great number of people who bore no cards of admission were also allowed to share in the devotion and in the enjoyment of the music. A great deal of white choker was visible, ministers from various denominations of Protestantism being present. Among New York Protestant ministers who are fond of music, and who reverence Gottschalk for being a musical genius, there was doubtless some spiritual struggle as to whether their love for music or their prejudices in favor of Protestantism should obtain the upper hand. Music apparently got the best of the struggle; for, as I said before, the white choker was almost ubiquitous. Mr. Berge, who wears long hair, and bears some slight resemblance to Henry Ward Beecher, played the organ. The music, which consisted mainly of Cherubini's Requiem Mass, was sung by a double quartette, assisted by Mr. Berge's Choral Union. An adaptation of "The Last Hope," composed by Gottschalk, and rearranged by his sister Clara, was introduced at the offertory, and when the body was finally carried out of church, Gottschalk's "Funeral March" was performed. I should have said previously, that when the remains were brought into the church Gottschalk's "Morte" was played by Mr. Berge. There is an interesting memento connected with this piece. It was Gottschalk's last composition, and he was seized with his fatal illness while conducting the performance of the piece at a concert in Rio Janeiro. When, during his illness, he forwarded the manuscript of "Morte" to his New York publishers, he sent with it a letter, in which he made use of the remarkable expression, "I believe it" (referring to "Morte") "was written for my requiem."

Upon the coffin there were strewed flowers enough to cover it. I was not near enough to tell what the flowers were, but I presume a large proportion of them consisted of orange-blossoms. There were two exquisite crowns and a number of bouquets. The two sisters of Gottschalk, and a gentleman who was pointed out as a brother-in-law of Gottschalk, were among the nearly-related mourners. The elaborate rites of the Roman Catholic Requiem Mass were observed, and the air was fragrant with the breath of censers. The Rev. Edward J. McGynn, D. D., officiated. The pall-bearers were eight in number. Among them was Mr. Henry C. Watson, the art critic, who is a very excellent judge of music, but whose prejudices, until they are reformed, will always prevent his being, in the eyes of conscientious and intelligent lovers of music, a critic whose justice can be relied upon. The services began at 10 o'clock and were over a little before 12. They were solemn, picturesque, affecting, and a worthy expression of both religion and music. The large and serious attendance, too, was the natural expression of the reverence in which the great pianist is held in this city.

John Allen Dead.

I have to record, also, the death of a man very different from Gottschalk—John Allen, the magazine hero of Oliver Dyer. If John Allen deserves to be known as the wickedest man in New York, Oliver Dyer deserves to be known as one of the weakest. The man who, under the cant of religion, could succumb to the temptation of "creating a sensation," making money, and gaining notoriety by such means as Oliver Dyer created, made, and gained them, is certainly a "weak" man. "Weak" is the gentlest epithet that ought to be applied to him. Neither the journalist, nor the magazinist, nor the writer of books, has a right to make money and notoriety for himself by dragging a fellow-man's errors, crimes, and sins to light. This is precisely what Oliver Dyer did—and did ruthlessly, and in such a manner as might very excusably have excited the anger and disgust of a man less sensitive than Allen was.

Well, the unhappy man has gone to his account. I will not stigmatize him as "the wickedest man," because I do not know that he was any wickeder than some of those who helped to confer notoriety upon him. Doubtless he did commit sins, and perhaps crimes, which those who gave him the reputation he now enjoys were never tempted to commit. *Their* sins, errors, and crimes were more respectable and secret, but I am not sure that they were more pardonable in the sight of the Loving and Impartial Eye before which the drifting outcast whom religiously jibed at now stands. If report speaks truly John Allen died at West Perth, Fulton county, New York, September 16. The accidental and indirect good which, in Water street, ensued upon the publication of Mr. Dyer's article ought not to be able to console that gentleman for the wrong he did his victim.

Miscellaneous Mention.

Upon almost every one of the city-car lines the fare is reduced from six cents to five. Upon the East Line Belt street railroad there has been a strike, because a notice appeared upon the time-table directing all drivers running from the South Ferry to Thirty-seventh street to make three additional trips from Thirty-seventh street to Central Park. As the execution of this order involved an additional labor of three hours without additional pay, the strike will be understood.

This week is going to be an extremely busy one in amusements. Miss Kellogg gives a concert here next Saturday night previous to her departure on a concert-tour. The new theatre, the Globe, is to be opened to-night. Lina Edwin produces a dramatization of "Barnaby Rudge." Mr. Daly is soon to place upon his stage an adaptation of "Edwin Drood," with an "original ending." I should think so. The new pantomime at the Olympic, called *Wee Willie Winkie*, is to be played on Wednesday night. The Kiralfy troupe bring some new dances to Wood's Museum. Wallack's is preparing *The Two Roses*. Lotta begins acting "Sam Willoughby" to-night. On Wednesday night Seebach interprets "Jane Eyre." You will observe, therefore, that the theatres are busy. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Lingard troupe appeared last evening to a full house. The comedietta of *Time Tries All*, with Miss Alice Dunning Lingard, Miss D. Lingard, Mr. W. H. Lingard, and Mr. Boniface in the leading parts, commenced the performance in an agreeable manner. Mr. Lingard then gave his amusing protean sketches, which were followed by the farce of *Who Speaks First*. One of the most agreeable features of the evening was the violin solo by Mr. Wehlig, which was deservedly received with hearty applause.

This evening the same bill will be repeated.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Lucille Western will appear this evening in *East Lynne*.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *Central Park* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a minstrel entertainment will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE songs, burlesques, and dances will be performed this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous programme will be presented this evening.

THE FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT of Laudensiager Social will be given to-morrow evening at Handel and Haydn Hall corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets. A fine musical programme will be presented, after which the farce of *A Trip to the Races* will be performed. This concert will be for the benefit of Company E, Grey Reserves, P. N. G., who are about purchasing new uniforms.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Register of Wills.

I cannot call to recollection a single instance where a private soldier has been honored with the opportunity of an election to a lucrative Row office, until our present candidate for Register of Wills, William M. Bunn, Esq., was placed in nomination. It shows that the Republican party has not forgotten those who sustained the old flag, and that while they do not forget the brave officers who so nobly did their duty in front of the enemy, they have no inclination to throw overboard any one who conscientiously did his duty, although he may not have had a chance of obtaining a commission. Mr. Bunn looks fresh and vigorous, and though his labors in campaigning may be somewhat arduous in the future, the danger through which he passed during our recent struggle with Rebellion will lend him fortitude which he otherwise would not have possessed—fortitude that cannot be thwarted by any remarks that may be made by enemies or *professed* friends when the candidate is not present. Mr. Bunn works with an energy and will which those who have not had experience cannot comprehend, and we know we are safe in predicting that he will be elected by a decisive and overwhelming majority.

CONSISTENT REPUBLICAN.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
IN STOCK AND DAILY RECEIVED,
BETTER IN MAKE, STYLE, AND FIT,
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LOWER IN PRICE
THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
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THERE IS ONE branch of the Clothing business that is more difficult than any other, that is to make it a success. It is the cutting of Youths' and Boys' Clothing, the long experience of Rockhill & Wilson of over forty years, and the particular attention they have bestowed upon this branch of the business, that have made their house so popular with the ladies of Philadelphia and its surroundings. We are now supplied with the largest and most magnificent stock ever offered in the city, to which we invite the attention of the public.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown-stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, etc., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.

THE WHITE-HAIRED KING who offered millions for a new pleasure, would have assigned the reward to PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, because it would have enabled him to renew in his silver locks their youthful glory. The Vitalia is clear and has no sediment. It does not stain the skin, but will color the hair in a very few applications. Sold by all druggists.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

ITS OWN MERIT, and liberal advertising, have made the Old Dominion Sauce famous. It is made in this city, corner of Arch and Water streets, and we are glad to see it everywhere meeting with such marked distinction.

HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

MARRIED.

LICHTWITZ—POTTS.—On September 22, 1870, at the residence of Mr. J. H Coleman, No. 4420 Main street, Frankford, by the Rev. S. Tweedale, Mr. FEODOR LICHTWITZ, of Seventh avenue, New York, to Miss FRANCES POTTS, of Frankford.

DIED.

HAFF.—At New Orleans, on Sunday, the 2d inst., at 5 o'clock A. M., JEREMIAH B. HAFF, in the 36th year of his age. $$$

HAUGHEY.—On the 1st instant, SARAH, wife of William Haughey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2249 North Second street, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

HENTZ.—On the 4th instant, MRS. SUSAN, wife of Mr. Jacob Hentz, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 544 North Fifth street, on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery. ****

SUPPINGTON.—On the 3d instant, JOHN K. SUPPINGTON, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday, 5th instant, at 1 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 1847 North Eleventh street. Phœnix Lodge, No. 130, A. Y. M., are invited.

VALLETTE.—In West Chester, on the 2d instant, Mrs MARGARET VALLETTE.

The relatives and friends of the family, both clerical and lay, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, in West Chester, on Wednesday morning. Services at Saint Agnes' Church.

WILLCOX.—On Sunday, 2d instant, at the residence of Dr. H. Darlington, Delaware county, HENRY B. WILLCOX, youngest son of the late James M. and Mary B. Willcox, aged 32 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Mark Willcox, Esq., at Ivy Mills, on Wednesday, 5th instant, at 9½ o'clock A. M. The train leaving Broad and Prime streets at 7 A. M. will stop at Ivy Mills, and train leaving Thirty-first and Chesnut streets at 7:15 A. M. will connect at West Chester Junction for Ivy Mills.

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READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
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Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

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Fine rooms, well ventilated, with large playground attached. Full corps of instructors. Early application desirable. For further particulars of this department, apply to MISS E. H. COMLY, at the School rooms.
REFERENCES:
Jay Cooke, Esq., B. B. Comegys, H. C. Lea, Dr. William Hunt, Dr. E. Wilson, John Wanamaker, and others. 10 4 tf

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Our Stock of Dress Goods
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SPECIAL NOVELTIES IN FABRICS,
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Selected by us from the European Manufactories for
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SEE! SEE! SEE!
See the splendid suit of clothes,
Just the thing for Fall,
Cheaper than you can suppose,
At GREAT BROWN HALL.
Handsome FIFTEEN DOLLAR Suits,
Nobby things to wear;
All the folks are buying them,
Who have the cash to spare.
Suits like these were never sold
More than half as cheap.
Sacrifices such as this
Ought to make you weep.
Suits for EIGHTEEN DOLLARS, cash,
Tell the people all!
Now's the time to come and buy
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This is what you can
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UNDER THE CONTINENTAL
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
UNEQUALLED.
$15 STYLISH
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CHEVIOT SUITS,
$20 Equal to Imported, $20
MADE TO MEASURE.
$20 $20·00 $20·00 $20·00 $20
Style, Fit, and Work Guaranteed.
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WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
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FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
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1870 AT THORNLEY'S, 1870
A Grand Stock of Fall Goods.
We have the pleasure of offering the most complete stock of goods in our line that has EVER been opened on
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For Variety, for Style, for Cheapness, they stand out BOLDLY in competition with any stock offered in this city.
We are enabled to sell cheap because
OUR EXPENSES ARE LIGHT,
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TIME IS SAVED,
SALES QUICK,
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We have opened a beautiful stock of
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MOST EXCELLENT BLACK SILKS,
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Have just received a large importation of
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Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
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For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.
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STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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ROAD AND PARK DRIVING,
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BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
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CHANDELIERS,
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New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos. New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.
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AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY,
No. 721 MARKET STREET.
Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.
Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
JACOB HARLEY,
No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
MODERATE PRICES,
Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired, 9 15 thstu3mrp

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—"Monsieur Sylvestre," which we have received from Porter & Coates, is the third volume of the very elegant edition of George Sand's novels in course of publication by Roberts Brothers. This is a recent work, and it is an admirable specimen of the mature style of the distinguished authoress. The story is told in a series of letters, and much of it is taken up with discussions of the philosophical and social questions of the day, which are particularly interesting as showing the direction of the best French thought of the present day. The various characters are sketched with all of Madame Sand's old skill, and the book is full of charming descriptions of scenery, while a captivating little love problem is worked out in a most satisfactory manner. The book is one that lovers of first-class fiction will relish keenly, especially as it is open to none of the objections that may with propriety be urged against some of the earlier performances of the same author.

—Porter & Coates also send us "An Index to *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*," which includes volumes I to XL, or from June, 1850, to May, 1870. We spoke of the merits of this "Index" a few days ago, and it is not necessary to say more at the present time than that it will be invaluable to any one who possesses or has access to a complete set of *Harper's Magazine* from its commencement to the end of the fortieth volume.

—*Godey's Lady's Book* has always been famous for the excellence of its household receipts, and there are many careful housekeepers who keep well-arranged scrap-books in which the directions given in *Godey's Lady's Book* for making toothsome compounds are regularly entered. To all such and to a multitude of others a cordial welcome will be extended to "The Godey's Lady's Book Receipts and Household Hints," by S. Annie Frost, which has just been issued by Evans, Stoddart & Co. These receipts have been carefully selected from those which have appeared in the pages of *Godey* during a long period of years, and many of the most valuable have never been given in any other publication. To those who are acquainted with the peculiarly excellent manner in which the household department of *Godey's Lady's Book* has been conducted for nearly half a century, the title of this book will be an all-sufficient recommendation for it. Our opportunities for making a practical demonstration of the value of these receipts are comparatively limited, but they certainly read well, and we can unhesitatingly give our opinion as to the soundness of the culinary doctrines set forth in the following couplets which we find near the end of the volume:—

"Always have lobster sauce with salmon,
And put mint sauce your roasted lamb on.

"Veal cutlets dip in egg and bread crumb,
Fry till you see a brownish red come.

"Grate Gruyere cheese on macaroni;
Make the top crisp, but not too bony.

"In dressing salad mind this law—
With two hard yolks use one of raw.

"Roast pork, sans apple sauce, past doubt,
Is *Hamlet* with the Prince left out.

"Broil lightly your beefsteak—to fry it
Argues contempt for Christian diet.

"To roast spring chickens is to spoil 'em—
Just split 'em down the back and broil 'em,"

There is a complete index to the book, which adds to its practical value.

—"Almost a Priest," by Mrs. Julia McNair Wright, published by McKinney & Martin, is an exceedingly coarse and vulgar attack upon the Catholic Church and its clergy, which will influence none but the ignorant and vulgar, and which intelligent people, whether Catholics or not, will only smile at. The Catholic Church, without doubt, has many sins of omission and commission to answer for, but such a work as the one before us, so far from having a tendency to create a reform, will only be likely to increase the bitterness of sectarian prejudices that already exist to the scandal of Christianity. "Almost a Priest" is a book that will do no one any good, while so far as its influences extend it will undoubtedly do harm.

—"Lost Abroad," by George Alfred Townsend, published by S. M. Betts & Co., has been received from J. Bigelow & Co., No. 720 Sansom street. Mr. Townsend has his faults as a writer, doubtless, but he nevertheless is one of the very best newspaper correspondents of the day, and the productions of his pen are always lively and interesting. In his present literary venture he has worked up some of his European experiences in the form of a story, and in an animated and picturesque narrative which has considerable merit merely as a story he gives an exceedingly entertaining sketch of adventures by land and sea that will doubtless prove as attractive to a multitude of readers as it has to us.

—Part 44 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia" reaches the title "Paraguay." This valuable work of reference is now rapidly approaching completion, and we again cordially commend it as the cheapest, and in some particularr the most complete book of reference ever published. Those who wish to obtain it at subscription rates should do so at once, as the price will undoubtedly be raised after it is entirely issued from the press.

—The October number of *The Philadelphia Photographer* gives as its "specimen" a card of forty-eight of the exquisite "gems from German life" by Loerscher & Petsch, of Berlin, from reduced negatives. The number contains many valuable hints on the subject of photography that commend it to the attention of those who wish to keep up with the latest developments of the art.

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine* for October has an interesting series of articles selected from the best foreign engineering publications.

—The reign of terror continues in Northern Alabama. Disguised desperadoes go about committing outrages the relation of which would make the blood run cold.

—A dissolute individual at Kokoma, Ind., sold his wife for $10 some time since, and drank the proceeds. Now that he has been restored to his senses and a proper realization of his loneliness, he proposes to test the validity of the transfer before a legal tribunal.

SEDAN.

The Campaign Which Preceded—German Official Report of the Preliminary Movements.

The German official report of the operations that resulted in the battle of Sedan is as follows:—

The long delay of the French main army at Metz permitted us to fight the battles of the 14th, 16th, and 18th ult. in the immediate neighborhood of that fortress, and cut off General Bazaine from all communications with Paris or any other part of France. But there remained a considerable portion of the French forces ready for further action. In consequence of the introductory operations of the campaign, the two corps MacMahon and Douay, as well as the corps Failly, dispatched to their assistance from the capital, had been entirely separated from the main army. These troops retreated to Chalons, where the 12th Corps was then forming under General Trochu, while another, the 18th, was being organized by General Vinoy near Paris. With its large depots Chalons was the very place in which to repair the losses of the regiments that had been already under fire, as also to organize the fresh reinforcements sent there from different parts of the country. The command of the new army, consisting of these various bodies, was entrusted to General MacMahon, the Emperor being at his headquarters.

While such measures were being taken by the enemy, those Prussian corps not required before Metz had continued to advance in a westerly direction. The 3d Army, under the command of the Crown Prince of Prussia, which had been steadily pushing on all the while, now proceeded with greater rapidity. In its onward march it was accompanied by a new army formed of a portion of the forces under Prince Frederick Charles, and placed under the Crown Prince of Saxony. Both these armies, the latter of which consisted of the Guards and 4th and 12th Corps d'Armée, marched in the direction of Paris. It would have been decidedly desirable if they had found their way blocked up by the French, and if a battle could have been fought on the road to the capital. Marshal MacMahon might have awaited us in a strong position, or under the very ramparts of Paris. Another course open to him was to assume the offensive with a view to rescue General Bazaine. As much depended upon our ascertaining the intentions of the enemy as soon as possible, our cavalry were sent far in advance of the army to watch his movements. Up to the 24th of August the Marshal held the camp of Chalons. The two Prussian armies, not allowing their advance to be delayed by the fortifications of Verdun, marched straight on, and had already reached the line Clermont-Vitry, when, just as they were concentrating preparatory to the attack upon Chalons, news arrived on the 25th which rendered it probable that MacMahon had evacuated his camp. He was reported to have taken the road to Rheims. One of the inferences to be deduced from this was that, picking his way along the narrow strip of land between the Belgian frontier and the right wing of the Crown Prince of Saxony, the Marshal might possibly attempt to relieve Metz. It was evident that if the proper measures were taken instantaneously by us, the Marshal would find it very difficult to succeed in his enterprise. Accordingly, our advance upon Paris was suspended on the night of the 25th. On the 26th, the 8½th Corps d'Armee, which had been marching west, effected a change of front, and, turning north, prepared to intercept the enemy on his march along our flank. The difficulties of this movement were increased by our march lying partly through the Argonne forest. Care was, moreover, taken to prevent the enemy from falling back upon Paris, in case he should find it impossible to penetrate to Metz. Supposing our being able to surround MacMahon, he would be obliged to fight under the most unfavorable conditions, or to find safety for his army in Belgium.

The Corps Vinoy not having as yet arrived, we had a great numerical superiority over the French, then estimated at about 120,000; but it was not so easy for us to bring up our forces in time to use them. While our troops were approaching from a considerable distance, it became certain that MacMahon had really a flank march in view. On the 29th, his four corps were stationed on the two roads from Le Chene to Stenay, two being *echelonnes* on each. On that day our troops extended from Grand Pre to Stenay, our van being in front of the enemy. The 12th Corps d'Armee, by the engagement at Nouart, prevented the most easterly division of the French from continuing its march. Under these circumstances, Marshal MacMahon had only to choose between fighting on the left or the right bank of the Meuse, in which latter case he would be able to profit by the vicinity of Sedan. He chose the latter alternative, and on the 30th of August began to cross the Meuse. Before his retreat could be effected, the left wing was attacked by the Crown Prince of Saxony at Beaumont, and his rear surprised at Mouzon. The French corps sent to the rescue of the latter force suffered much in crossing the river in presence of our troops. What followed is known. We may add that from what has recently come to light, MacMahon's army was not 120,000 strong, as had been supposed, but very nearly 150,000."

LAON.

The "Exalted" French Patriot who Blew Up the Magazine

A correspondent writes:—

It is now acknowledged that the commandant of Laon did not blow up the citadel, and a brave officer's name is cleared from reproach. I do not mean to say that he was reproached here for an act that would have been treason; on the contrary, the journals praised him highly, and even went so far as to charge him with having invited the Prussians into the chatean after he had signed the surrender, in order to blow them up. Now it is said that the act was performed by a private in the artillery named Henriot, and the *Figaro* says that his name should be inscribed in letters of gold in the annals of France. It is confessed, however, that he has been for some time in a state of patriotic exaltation. He was an old soldier, decorated at Alma, and was the guard of the magazine. Had the commandant refused to surrender, and had he blown up the fortress when the enemy was assaulting it, no fault could be found with the act, but the place had been given up when the explosion took place. The words "patriotic exaltation" give us a complete key to this mystery. It turns out that the French loss was far more serious than that of the enemy, for near three hundred of the Mobile were killed and wounded.

—A married lady at Bridgeport, Conn., becoming jealous of a young lady in the same city, wrote to the latter recently, giving her twenty-four hours to leave, on pain of being arrested. The fair one, not at all put out by the threat, briefly replied, "Won't you give me twenty-five?" An explosion followed, but there were no lives lost.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

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N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
11 2

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building an Addition to a Public School-house in the Seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to a Public School-house situate on the southeast corner of Nineteenth and Addison streets, in the Seventh ward.

Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL
Secretary.
9 21 26 30 oc 3 5

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building an addition to the Mount Vernon School-house, in the Third ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI streets, until WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to the Mount Vernon School, situate on Catharine street, above Third, in the Third ward.

Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
Secretary.
9 21 26 30 oc 3 5

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fifteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on N. E. corner of Twenty-third and Shamokin streets, in the Fifteenth ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
Secretary.
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J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

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BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Superb Double and Single Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Lilies, Crown Imperials, Snowdrops, Iris, Ranunculus, Anemones, and other Flower Roots; extra strong and sound Bulbs, direct importation, selected expressly for my sales, the largest and finest assortment in the city. Prices moderate.

Send for my new Illustrated Catalogues, which may be had gratis.

Also Bulb Glasses, Crocus and Fancy Flower Pots of various patterns.

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STEAMED OYSTERS!

HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the Shell.

TRIPE AND OYSTERS,
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Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!

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OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,

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Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 22 thstuff

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

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ASSETS.....$2,783,561

Losses paid since organization.....$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, 1869.....$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869.....114,696 74
$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	341,944
Accrued Interest	29,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

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An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

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All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

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Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

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Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888 24

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,609,888 24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
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No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,734

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Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000 00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870.....550,732 90

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$300,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
80,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	80,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,928 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	22,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$45,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Cost, $1,215,622 27.	Market value, $1,255,270 0
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$25,700 79
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 20
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740 20
Cash in Bank	$168,316 88
Cash in Drawer	972 26
	169,291 14
	$1,852,100 04

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James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade.
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Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
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CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

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At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

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At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

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At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6·46 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisvil and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, an Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, and Bridesburg, and Frankford.

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At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

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The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Sept. 15, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·25 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, Connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, OGORY, RICHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M, (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15, 3 30, and 6·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2 15, 5·05, and 8 25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8 25 A M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7 20 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6·45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11 45 A M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3 15 P.

WILHELMSHOHE.

The Prison of the ex-Emperor.

CASSEL, Sept. 11.—Wilhelmshohe, or "the German Versailles," as it has been often termed, has just now assumed a greater interest than it has since it was the summer palace of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, Frederick the Second. No American is likely to forget or forgive this monarch for having acquired most of his wealth by selling the lives of his subjects to the King of Great Britain to fight his battles in America and elsewhere. From 1776 to 1784, 12,000 Hessians were sent to our country for the sum of $22,000,000; but this little claim, unlike the "Alsbama," was settled long ago; and as I walked about the Friedrich's Platz (the largest square in any German town), and admired the statue of the Elector after whom it is named. I was wicked enough to enjoy thinking how his own government had met precisely the fate he had wished for ours.

You may walk or drive three miles from Cassel through a straight avenue of limes to the palace of Wilhelmshohe, and beside it stands the theatre built by Jerome Bonaparte when King, and in which he himself used to act. Just behind it is the highest fountain in Europe (except that at Chatsworth), which throws up its fairy spray 12 inches in diameter and 180 feet high. It springs from its imperceptible jet in the centre of a bed of mossy lawn, and so light and airily does it play amid the sparkling sunshine that when the hour is over and you suddenly miss it, like a child hunting for a rainbow, you look up at the blue sky overhead, and wonder to what part of it it has flown away. Further up is an artificial waterfall, descending from a tall aqueduct over beds of stone arranged in exquisite taste, and on Sundays and Wednesdays, when the waters play, great crowds flock to see them.

The Aquatic Staircase and the Octagon Temple of the Winds, with the statue and other extravagances connected with it, are reported to have employed 2000 men for fourteen years. When their labors were completed, the cost was found to be so enormous that the accounts were burned to destroy all records of it.

The Cascade of the Karlsburg is another of the many wonders of the place—a flight of stone steps 900 feet long, over which a stream of water is at times permitted to fall. Half way up the stairs is the Giant Euceladus, rudely represented lying on his back, with a mountain of rocks heaped upon his breast. The artist intended a jet of water 50 feet high should spout from his mouth, but none plays there now. The staircase of this "Chateau d'Eau" is surmounted by an octagon building 1312 feet above the Fulda, surmounted by a pyramid serving as a pedestal to the colossal Hercules, 31 feet high, of beaten copper. Nine persons, it is said, can stand at one time in the hollow of the club and enjoy a charming view out of a little window formed in it. I have rarely spent a day more delightfully than in exploring all these morsels of art and extravagance; and, setting them all aside, the natural beauties of the Park are far beyond those of any other on the Continent. In the midst of it is a toy castle—"Luxemburg"—built to imitate a stronghold of the middle ages, with draw-bridges, battlements, towers and ditches. Among the rusty suits in the armory is one which belonged to the great Conde. There is also a very curious collection of drinking-glasses, a series of portraits of the Tudors and Stuarts, and a library filled with romances alone. The public are not content that the King has devoted so magnificent a refuge to his fallen foe, and I doubt if he will be permitted to remain there long. The women are particularly savage on the subject, and I have heard a number propose that he should be exhibited in a cage through the streets of all the German towns, at a groshen a head, and then be sent to end his days at St. Helena, as his illustrious uncle, whom he so much liked to imitate.

The grounds were in splendid order. Some women were cutting the lawn and clearing out among the shrubbery the day that we were there. The prettiest face I have yet seen in Germany peeped out from among the rose-bushes. She was trimming, as we passed out of the gate; and, but that I feared to lose the train, I should have looked longer at a picture that gave me so much pleasure. The coming of even an ex-Emperor and his suite will be an immense excitement in the lives of the present laborers; and I think if my pretty friend is standing where I left her when the French officers pass into their splendid exile, her sweet eyes may somewhat soften the hardship of their fate.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

—Berlin has 28 theatres; but at present only nine of them are open.

—The Turcos give as a reason for throwing their coffee into the faces of the high-born young ladies who nurse them in the hospitals, that it isn't strong enough.

—M. de Twardowsky, who had been Secretary to the Prussian Embassy in London for the last two years, received a rifle shot at Sedan on the 1st of this month, from which he died twelve hours later.

—A great many boys between the ages of 12 and 16 are missing in the different cities of Germany. In Berlin alone forty have thus mysteriously disappeared. They have run away to join the army, and probably most of them are now at the front.

—There are not as many Germans in France as people have generally supposed. According to the *Statistique de la France* of 1866 there were, inclusive of Austrians, 106,606 Germans in all France, and of these 30,576 lived in Paris.

—The Prussian Minister of the Interior has arranged to have the lists of losses in the army displayed publicly in all the cities of Germany. In smaller towns the public officials will be well provided with copies, and the post offices are ordered to keep them on hand and supply copies to all applicants.

—The English Government is making 30,000 ammunition boxes for India. These boxes are lined with tin, an improvement on those formerly used; they have rope handles and sliding lids. They are made of mahogany and teak. Their size is twenty by seven inches, and they are constructed to hold 1000 rounds of ball cartridge each for the Enfield-Snider breech-loading rifle.

—The Turcos in the hospital of St. Hedwig, at Berlin, are said to be the worst of the whole crew, and it is they who have given a bad name to all the rest, and who insult the Sisters of Mercy who are ministering to them. Sometimes it is necessary to have a file of soldiers when the Turcos get on the rampage; but the sight of the dreaded needle-guns quickly restores order among them.

—Recently, at Giessen, a French captain of Zouaves died of his wounds, and was buried with military honors. A company of the 2d Prussian Infantry Regiment fired a salute over his grave, and the whole corps of officers, together with many citizens, followed the coffin, and immediately behind it, between the captain of the company and the commander of the forces, walked a wounded officer of Zouaves.

—At Munich the first captive who died was a Turco, Ben Coneder Mahomed. A Bavarian company of infantry, with drums and a number of citizens headed by a Catholic priest, followed the coffin, on which were placed the soldier's turban and a Bavarian sabre. The soldiers fired their pieces over the grave, and the officer and the priest each threw a shovelful of earth into it, and the first Turco rested in German soil.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

8 12 61t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill, FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. 9 1 3m

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

BUSINESS MEN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, and all others desirous of getting a first-class MEAL, at a reasonable price, call at the extensive BEER Dining-rooms, No. 48 South SECOND St., Philadelphia. 9 24 12t

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds, FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000 OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 10 1 1m*

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 9

SILVER FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street, 4 21 PHILADELPHIA.

203 203 HARRISSON GRAMBO, BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (8 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co. FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y. Bankers, 2 Nassau St. N. York. Dealers in U.S. Bonds. Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Free from all Taxation, OF THE

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid-up capital stock, now amounting to $17,957,850.

The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.

Purchasers will be allowed a rebate of interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. from the date of purchase to September 1, and interest added after September 1 to date of purchase.

For further particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE,
W. B NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

Philadelphia, August 3, 1870. 9 16 1m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

8 26§ PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE. TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & BURN BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26§

COUPONS.

THE 7 PER CENT.

GOLD COUPONS OF THE

SUNBURY AND LEWISTOWN RR. CO.

Due October 1,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

9 21 22t J. G. L. SHINDEL, Treasurer.

B. K. JAMISON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO

F. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

E. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 26§

FINANCIAL

A DESIRABLE Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

Due October 1,

Will be paid, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

9 23 to15 W. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

JAY COOKE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS, AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

FRED. FAIRTHORNE. THEO. D. RAND.

FAIRTHORNE & RAND, Law and Collection Office, No 17 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

DRAFTS AND NOTES NEGOTIABLE COLLECTED

Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kinds in the City of Philadelphia, and throughout the United States and Canadas.

AFFIDAVITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT taken for all the States. 9 12 1mrp

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets. 3 15§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.

JOHN H. MURPHY, President, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. Office and Warehouse, No. 42 N. FIFTH Street. 4 1

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

SAXON GREEN NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 25 CENTS 9 15 3m DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 323 Spruce street. HANDSOME FURNITURE, RICH VELVET, VENETIAN AND OTHER CARPETS, &C. On Wednesday Morning, October 5, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the Entire Handsome Furniture. [10 3 2t

Sale at the Auction Rooms. SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS. On Wednesday Afternoon, October 5, at 4 o'clock, superior Dutch Flower Roots. 10 4 2t

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianos, Mirrors, Fire-proof Safes, Library and Office Furniture, Mattresses and Bedding, China, Glassware, Turning Lathe, Stoves, Fine Carpets, etc. etc. On Thursday Morning, Oct. 6, at 9 o'clock, about 1000 lots superior household furniture, comprising a general assortment. Also, 93 yards Axminster Carpet. 10 4 2t

Sale No. 1713 Spruce street. VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, RARE ENGRAVINGS AND MARBLE STATUARY. On Thursday Morning, Oct. 6, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, the Private Collection of Wm. L. Hildeburn, Esq., comprising many choice works of art and a fine bust by Hiram Powers. May be seen three days before the sale from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Catalogues now ready. [10 3 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1117 Chesnut Street. LARGE SPECIAL SALE. SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE. On Wednesday Morning, October 5, at 10 o'clock, at Store No. 1117 Chesnut street (Girard Row), will be sold for account of several city cabinetmakers, an assortment of superior work, comprising about 20 parlor suits of antique, medallion, ottoman, and other patterns, covered in plush, satin, and terry; elegant walnut chamber suits of every description; large rosewood console tables, with mirror; elegant sideboards, library suits, wardrobes, extension dining tables, from 8 to 14 feet in length; secretaries and bookcases, lady's escritoires, chests of drawers, centre and boquet tables, with white and colored marbles; hat racks, work tables, morocco-covered and cane-seat dining-room chairs, chamber chairs, fine lounges, umbrella stands, library chairs, rocking and folding chairs, etc. The furniture is of superior quality and will be guaranteed. Catalogues ready, and the furniture can be examined on Tuesday. 10 3 2t

SALE OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS. On Thursday Morning, October 6, at 11 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, to close the partnership account of Harrison & Stockdale, will be sold a stock of fine Wines and Liquors, comprising:—Pinet, Castelion & Co. Cognac Brandy, vintage of 1858; Bohlen's Holland Gin; old Jamaica and Santa Cruz Rum; Virginia, Peach and Apple Brandy. Stewart's Scotch Whisky. Fine old Rye Whiskies, 8 and 5 years old. Old Kentucky Bourbon, 6 years old. Blackberry, Ginger, Lavander and Cherry Brandies. Absinthe, Curacoa and Anisette, etc. WINES, ETC. Fine old Madeiras, Sherries and Port Wines; Champagnes of the various and best brands, in quarts and pints, in full and broken cases; Claret and Rhine wines; Catawba wine. Also, Latour's Sweet Oil; Sardines, etc. Purchasers can depend upon the character and absolute purity of the above goods, as they were selected by the best judges without regard to cost. Catalogues can be had at the auction store. 10 4 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE.

CARD.—We shall hold a special sale of elegant Furniture, on Wednesday next, October 5, at 10 o'clock, at the Large Store, No. 1117 Chesnut street (Girard Row), to accommodate a number of our City Cabinetmakers. Persons desirous of having work included in the above Sale will please notify us at once, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street. 10 3 2t

SPECIAL SALE. ELEGANT NEW CABINET FURNITURE. On Wednesday Morning, October 5, at 10 o'clock, we shall hold a Sale of Elegant New Cabinet Furniture from the warerooms of first-class manufacturers. 10 3 2t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. On Thursday Morning, October 6, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 30 5t

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 10,000 DOZEN HOZIERY AND GLOVES, by order of Messrs. Charles Vezin & Co., On Friday Morning, October 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, embracing full and complete lines of Ladies' bleached, brown, and mixed hose, plain and fleeced, cut and covered, iron frame, etc., from plain to full regular. Gents' bleached, brown, and mixed half hose, super stout, etc., plain, with fancy toes and heels; all grades to full regular. Children's white, brown, mixed and fancy hose, all qualities. Ladies', gents', and children's silk, lisle, Berlin, cloth, mixed and cotton gloves, gauntlets, and half gauntlets. N. B.—The particular attention of the trade is called to this offering, as every lot will be sold without reserve.

ALSO, 400 dozen buck and kid gloves and gauntlets. 500 dozen suspenders. 15 cases shirts and drawers. 5 cases cardigan jackets. 10 cases army socks. 10 1 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. On Friday Morning, October 7, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 10 1 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS. On Monday Morning, Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [10 4 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY. Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held EVERY MONDAY.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AT THE AUCTION ROOMS. On Thursday Morning, October 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, a collection of fine modern Oil Paintings. May be examined on the morning of sale, with catalogues. 10 4 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE, No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

LARGE SALE BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, UMBRELLAS, HATS, CAPS, ETC. On Thursday Morning, October 6, on two months' credit. 10 4 2t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street. T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER. Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings. Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday. For particulars see "Public Ledger." N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY AUCTIONEER, No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 1t

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J. 1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PRESBYTERY MEETING.

The Meeting of the Philadelphia Presbytery—Interesting Proceedings.

The Philadelphia Presbytery (South) continued its sessions this morning in Calvary Presbyterian Church, Locust street above Fifteenth, the Moderator in the chair.

The morning session was opened with devotional exercises of a half hour's duration.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the stated clerk, Rev. Williard M. Rice, and after several corrections had been made, were approved.

Rev. Herrick Johnson was excused from attendance at the last session of the presbytery, on account of the monthly concert of prayer in his own church, at which he was obliged to be present.

The names of several ministers were placed upon the roll, they living within the bounds of the presbytery.

Several other excuses were sustained from various members for absence at the last session.

Several corresponding members were admitted.

The Standing Committee on Appointment of Committees made a report in part of the names of the members of various committees who were obliged to report at this meeting of the presbytery. The report was adopted so far as presented.

It was moved that, owing to the necessities of the case, the usual routine adopted for the spring meeting of the presbytery be this year adopted at the present fall meeting. Agreed to.

It was moved that it be a stated rule of the presbytery that all excuses for absence be received and reported upon by the stated clerk. Agreed to.

A motion was made that a standing committee of one be appointed to co-operate with the Standing Committee on Assessments, the latter committee having too much work to do. Agreed to.

On motion the stated clerk was directed to continue his practice of notifying the members of the meeting of the presbytery by circular.

On motion the Pine Street Church was fixed as the place of the next meeting.

A communication was received from Rev. Mr. Dullis asking to be excused for absence from the meeting, and asking that the presbytery should take action and approve of his change of church relations. He had been appointed a secretary of one of the boards, which office, on being accepted, necessitated the resignation of his pastoral charge. The communication was received, the excuses accepted and Mr. Dullis was referred to the standing rules on the employment of members as covering the whole ground embraced in his petition.

The Committee on the Minutes of the General Assembly reported several items from the minutes which required the immediate action of the presbytery.

The report was received and placed upon the docket for consideration at another time during the session.

On motion the presbytery proceeded to the consideration of the state of religion in the Church, which was to serve as the basis of the narrative to be presented to the General Assembly. The roll was called and each pastor was allowed three minutes to state the condition of his charge.

The reports from most of the churches were very encouraging. The attendance at the public services had increased, a larger number of prayer meetings had been held, and the churches financially were in a more flourishing condition.

The case of the Woodland Presbyterian Church, West Philadelphia, was taken up. On account of some difficulty the pastor, Rev. Mr. Radcliff, asks permission to resign. The subject had previously been placed in the hands of commissioners who were empowered to examine into the subject.

These commissioners made their report, and the pastor stated his side of the case. He said that the congregation has at last acquiesced in his request to resign. The difficulties in the church are of a financial character. A radical change is desired in the administration. A large sum of money must be raised or the church must be sold. It is thought that if the pastor would resign the money would be raised.

It was stated that some members of the congregation had said they would subscribe the money if the pastor resigned.

Considerable discussion took place on the subject. Great objection was made to giving Mr. Radcliff permission to resign if this was the only reason why the resignation was desired. Some members said that they would vote for giving the permission in order to give comfort to Mr. Radcliff, but they wished the church to know that they were pursuing a very objectionable course.

Others said that they could not conscientiously vote for such action even for the pastor's comfort. The churches had no right to displace a man who had been sent by God, just because his personal attractions are not enough to fill the church, and so defray all its expenses easily. No one or two men in a congregation should have the right to make an offer of this kind, and especially when the object is to procure the services of what is known as a sensational preacher.

The pastor stated that he asked for permission only because the place had been made uncomfortable, not because there was any danger of the dissolution of the church. Whether it should go or stay, there are those in the congregation on both sides who would be responsible for its continuance. The situation was at present such that the usefulness of the pastor is greatly impaired, and he cannot and will not continue any longer in the connection.

On motion permission was given for him to resign.

A motion was also adopted stating that the resignation would be accepted with regret.

On motion, the session of the Woodland Church was appointed a standing committee to supply its pulpit for the present.

Mr. Dana was appointed Moderator of the Woodland Church Session in the absence of the pastor.

After more unimportant business the presbytery adjourned until 3 P. M.

A MODEL STEAMSHIP.—The new iron steamship Georgia, now at Cramp & Sons' ship-yard, will leave this week for New York. This magnificent steamship has been built for Mr. Thomas Clyde, of this city, and is the largest [illegible] and finest that has ever left this port. She is intended for the line between New York and Charleston. Her saloons are very elaborately fitted up and finished with hard wood, and will have accommodation for 160 passengers. She will be open for inspection at Cramp & Sons' ship-yard, at the foot of Palmer street, on next Thursday, so that the public and all interested may have an opportunity of inspecting a first-class steamship, fitted up with all the modern improvements and conveniences for passengers and freight. She is over 2000 tons measurement, will carry over 3000 bales of cotton, and will cost over $300,000 when completed.

KNIGHTS OF THE STAR DISMISSED.—The Mayor has dismissed from the police force Officers John Carroll and John Larkins, the former belonging to the Twelfth district and the latter to the Ninth district. It seems that on Sunday last Carroll, who was intoxicated, attempted to break up a temperance meeting in the market house at Eleventh and Girard avenue. Larkins was also drunk on Sunday last while on duty. His head became muddled, and instead of patrolling his beat he wended his way into the Eighth district, where he fell asleep on a stall in the Spring Garden Market House.

THE ELECTION WATCHERS.—At half-past 9 o'clock this morning the counsel for the Republican and Democratic organizations met Judge McKennan in the United States Circuit Court-room, and after a consultation it was decided that the two parties during to-day should have a mutual understanding as to the selection of the watchers necessary for election purposes, and exchange their lists. To-morrow morning they will appear before Judge McKennan and submit these lists, which if acceptable to both parties will receive the sanction of his Honor.

FIGHTING CHARACTERS.—Henry Du Molen was arrested by Lieutenant Flaherty at Tenth and Sansom streets yesterday for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The allegation is that defendant made war upon every one who passed him on the sidewalk. He turned on Lieutenant Flaherty, tore his coat and struck him several times. The officer was forced to apply the nippers before he could get him to the lock-up. The prisoner was committed by Alderman Belshaw.

RACE ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—An exciting boat race will take place to-morrow afternoon on the Schuylkill. The contestants are Charles Brosmau, Max Smith, —— Lewis, and Austin Steel. They will each row single shells. The course is three miles long, and will lay from the Turtle Rock to a stake boat near the Columbia Bridge and return. The race is for the championship of the Schuylkill. The contestants are well versed in the art of rowing.

CHARGE AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—Special Officer Mereto, of the Sixth district, was arrested this morning and taken before Alderman Beitler upon the charge of aiding in the escape of James A. Reilley, who was locked up in the Sixth District Station House for false registration. Officer Mereto is also charged with aiding Reilly in getting himself registered. Defendant was put under $1500 bail for a hearing on Thursday.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—Last night a row occurred at Second and Carpenter streets, during which one James Simmeres drew a revolver and presented it at the head of a man named Stevens. The latter threw up his arm, and, striking the weapon, knocked it out of Simmeres' hand. James was arrested and taken before Alderman Devitt, who committed him for trial.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—John McGarvey was arrested at Twenty-third and Market streets yesterday, for the larceny of $10 from a companion. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and was held to bail to answer. John is wanted at the Central Police Station, where another charge of larceny has been preferred against him.

FALSE REGISTRATION.

Another Democratic Repeater in Custody.

At noon to-day John A. Armstrong, alias John A. Reilly, a Democratic repeater, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Biddle upon the charge of false registration. He was arrested on a warrant issued on the oath of Daniel B. Beitler, one of the canvassers of the Sixth division of the Ninth ward. The testimony elicited in the case was as follows:—

Daniel B. Beitler sworn—I am one of the canvassers of the Sixth division of the Ninth ward; (book shown); this is the canvassers' book of the extra assessment of the Sixth division Ninth ward; I find Johnson A. Reilly's name entered, residence No. 16 3 Market street; I assisted in the registry; the prisoner is the person who was registered in that name; the registry was made on the 19th of September; he came in alone; Mr. Copeland qualified him and said the statement he made was under oath; he said he lived at No. 1603 Market street for the last eight months; after getting his certificate he left; a few moments after two more men came in; they said they lived at 1609 Malley street; they asked for the canvassers' lists; they stated that they lived at Mr. Smith's house; we found that a policeman lived at the number given; a short time afterwards I saw Reilly in their company; I told Mr. Copeland, another canvasser, about my suspicions; I then went to No. 1603 Market street; on the way I saw a policeman directing the men down the street, as I supposed, to the Fifth precinct; the boarding-house keeper at No. 1603 Market street informed me that no such person known as Reilly ever lived there; I arrested this prisoner at the Fourth precinct of the Ninth ward the same afternoon; he was trying to be registered there; this registration is a pre-requisite to voting for members of Congress; Mr. Thompson was one of the canvassers at the Fourth precinct.

James S. Thompson sworn—I recognize the defendant; he was present at our place; he came to be registered; at the time he was in the company of a boy; I refused him and said he must get two householders; he said he would go and get his father; I told him he must produce a householder; he said his father resided at the Smedley House, I think, No. 127 Filbert street; Sleeper was the name of the boy who came with him.

Charles J. Engle sworn—I am one of the canvassers of the Third division, Ninth ward; I recognize defendant; he presented himself before us for registration; he gave the name of Armstrong, and said he came to be registered on age; he said he lived at No. 1026 Filbert street; I think it was on the 19th of September that he presented himself; we refused to take his name; we inquired at No. 1026 Filbert street, and found that no such person as Armstrong resided there.

Mr. Patterson sworn—I am one of the canvassers of the Eighth division, Ninth ward; I recognize this man as the one who was registered before us as James Reilly, paperhanger, No. 38 North Twenty-first street; after we registered him I made examination and found that defendant had resided at No. 38 North Twenty-first street for only one day; nobody vouched for him at the time of registration.

John Burian sworn—I am constable of the Ninth ward; I had the prisoner in my custody on the 19th of September; he had a hearing before Alderman Smith, where he gave the name of either James A. or John A. Reilly; I took him to the Sixth District Station House after the hearing.

Assistant District Attorney Valentine here endeavored to prove that the prisoner made his escape from the Sixth District Station, but Mr. Heverin, counsel for the prisoner, objected, because the defendant had a hearing under the State law, and this had nothing to do with the United States law.

The Commissioner agreed to admit the testimony.

Witness continued—My prisoner was locked up in the Sixth District Station House; a day or two following I went to prison with a discharge for him, and another person was given into my custody as the said Reilly.

This closed the testimony, and the accused was committed in default of $5.00 bail.

BOARD OF HEALTH—ELECTION OF SUBORDINATES.—At the meeting of the Board of Health held to-day the following subordinate officials were elected:—

Chief Clerk—William P. Troth.

Assistant Clerks—Augustine T. Lynch and Robert Carns.

Registration Clerk—George E. Chambers.

Assistant Registration Clerks—Charles Wirgman, Hamilton Patterson, and Charles W. Murray.

Attending Physician of Municipal Hospital—William M. Welch, M. D.

Steward of Lazaretto—Lewis Kugler.

Matron of Municipal Hospital—Lydia Tomlinson.

Measurers—Conrad B. Andress and John S. Thackara.

Nuisance Inspectors—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Twenty-sixth Wards—William L. Williams, No. 807 Lebanon street.

Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Wards—Merritt Gibson, No. 1026 South Second street.

Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth Wards—Peter K. Young, No. 2834 Frankford street.

Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Wards—Sylvester H. Martin, No. 2920 Pemberton street.

Night Inspector—Jacob Kiple.

Messengers—Andrew McDole and Samuel T. Morton.

Runner—David Brown.

Vaccine Physicians—First district, J. T. Williams, No. 1410 Ellsworth street.

Second district, Joseph Heritage, No. 336 Queen street.

Third district, J. G. Allen, No. 1237 Spruce street.

Fourth district, H. Leamen, No. 231 N. Eleventh street.

Fourth district, L. K. Baldwin, No. 1828 Coates street.

Sixth district, S. N. Troth, No. 1226 N. Seventh street.

Seventh district, J. L. Rihl, No. 2909 Frankford road.

Eighth district, F. F. Cassaday, No. 4245 Paul street, Twenty-third ward.

Ninth district, William C. Todd, No. 4407 Main street, Manayunk.

Tenth district, Elisha Crowell, Fortieth and Market streets.

Eleventh district, A. C. Lamokin, No. 213 Price street, Germantown.

THE FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT—PHILADELPHIA'S HOSPITALITY APPRECIATED.—The members of the 5th Maryland Regiment are especially grateful to the press of this city and some of our officials, military and civil, for the courtesy and attention paid them while here, and for the manner in which their comfort was promoted. In appreciation of the kindness shown, the 5th Maryland has had certificates handsomely framed—one of which was this morning presented to the Mayor, in view of his attention and the facility afforded for a display by means of the police force. Another copy was presented to Colonel Robert Gray, and a third to Colonel Harmanus Neff. Both these gentlemen were exceedingly serviceable in maintaining the good name of Philadelphia as to her courtesy and hospitality. The frame is of walnut, mounted with black and gold gilding. The certificate reads as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS 5TH REGIMENT INFANTRY, MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD, BALTIMORE, Aug. 4, 1870.—The undersigned, on behalf of the officers and men of the 5th Regiment Infantry, Maryland National Guard, take this method of expressing to the Mayor and citizens of Philadelphia their cordial and grateful appreciation of the generous hospitality and kind feeling exhibited to them on their recent passages through that city. To the press, also, their acknowledgments are due and cheerfully accorded for the many favors bestowed upon them. They most earnestly reciprocate all the kind feelings evoked by this occasion, and trust that the event may be a harbinger of kindly relations always to exist between the two great cities, near neighbors, having many common interests and aspirations.

JAMES R. HERBERT, Colonel,
J. STRICKER JENKINS, Lieut.-Colonel,
F. M. COLSTON, Captain,
NEILSON POE, Jr., 1st Lieutenant,
H. C. KENNARD, 1st Lieutenant,
HENRY R. MCNALLY, Ord. Sergeant,
Committee.

Mayor, Citizens, and Press of Philadelphia.

THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION.—At the meeting of the Public Building Commission, held to-day, the following gentlemen were selected as permanent officers—President, John Rice; Secretary, Charles Roberts; Treasurer, Joseph F. Marcer; Solicitor, C. H. T. Collis. The salary of the Secretary was fixed at $50 per month, and that of the Solicitor at $75 until otherwise ordered. The Commission then adjourned until Friday.

BRIGADE DRILL TO-DAY.—This afternoon Banksoh's Brigade of the First division, P. N. G., will go through a brigade drill in the East Park, near Engel & Wolf's farm, on the plot marked as the Parade Ground. It can be reached by a short walk from Mifflin Lane Station on the Reading road, or by the Ridge avenue cars. This brigade is composed the National Guards regiment, the Washington Greys, and the Wecacoe Legion. This is the first brigade drill since the war.

DEATH OF A COUNCILMAN.—Daniel W. Stockham, Esq., a member of Common Council from the Eighteenth ward, died at his residence on Norris street, below Richmond, last evening, from typhoid fever. Mr. Stockham was a Republican, and had been a member of the city government for five years. To-morrow morning the Republican Ward Convention will reassemble to nominate a candidate for the vacancy created by his death.

SPECIAL SALE OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE.—To-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1117 Chestnut street, Messrs T. Birch & Son will sell by auction an assortment of superior new parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, manufactured by superior workmen expressly for retail sales. The furniture can be examined to-day.

MILITARY.—Last evening Co. F, 105th Regiment Curtin Light Guard, held an election for 1st Lieutenant. Mr. George Veale, Jr., was the lucky man, after which the company adjourned to a collation tendered by the newly elected Lieutenant. The occasion was enlivened by the Warren Cornet Band and Harrison Cornet Band.

BEATEN AND ROBBED.—About 2 o'clock this morning, an individual who had been attending a ball at Musical Fund Hall, was set upon by a party of roughs at Acorn alley and Locust street. He was severely beaten and cut, and then robbed of a gold watch. His assailants escaped.

DISORDERLY HOUSE CASE.—Maria St. Clair was arrested yesterday upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house in Poplar court. She had a hearing before Alderman Belshaw, and was held to bail in the sum of $1000.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.—A drill of the Fire Zouave Regiment will take place to-morrow. The following orders have been issued in relation to it:—

I. The regiment will assemble fully equipped for parade on North Broad street, on Wednesday evening, October 5.

II. The line will form on Broad street, right resting on Brown, facing east, at 8½ o'clock, *prompt*.

III. On this occasion the companies will form as follows:—A, A, G, B, I, C, D, H.

IV. Companies B and C will go through the ceremony of guard mounting, in accordance with previous orders.

By order of
Colonel A. J. SELLERS.
C. H. Kretschmar, Lieut. and A. Adj.

CORRECTION.—It has been erroneously reported that Mr. Thomas Huggard, one of the tellers of the Commonwealth Bank was injured by the recent fall of a scaffolding at a corner-stone laying at Bustleton, Pa. Mr. Huggard was not injured.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113¾	11·27 A. M.	113⅛
10·01 "	113¾	12·10 P. M.	113
10·23 "	113¾	12·12 "	113⅛
11·16 "	113	12·20 "	113⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 Amer Gold	113⅛	100 sh N Y & Mid	4⅞
$5000 do	113⅛	900 do	5
$10000 Pa 6s, 2d se	106	150 do	5
$2000 Pa 5s	103½	400 sh McClintock	⅝
$14000 Leh 6s gold	89	12 sh O C & A R	44⅛
3 sh Bk of N Am	225	100 do	49·31
3 do	225	300 do	49·31
27 sh Cam & Am R	114¾	300 do	49·31
25 do	114¾	100 do	49¾
3 do	114¾	900 do	49¾
36 sh Penna R	60¾	100 do	49·44
200 do	60½	200 do	49·44
4 do	60½	200 do	49·44
200 sh Ph & E R	26½	200 do	49½
78 sh Leh V R	58½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1500 City 6s, prior to '62	103⅜	54 sh O C & A R	44¾
$1400 City 6s, N	103¼	100 do	44⅝
$2000 O C & A R bds	80½	200 sh Read R	49⅛
10 sh F & M Bk	122½	10 sh Leh V R	58½

GOTTSCHALK.

Mass for the Repose of the Soul of the Great Pianist.

Cherubini's mass in C minor was yesterday sung over the remains of Louis Moreau Gottschalk in St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth street. The edifice was crowded, in spite of the heavy rain which threatened, at early morn, to prevent the attendance of a numerous assemblage. The body of the lamented pianist lay in a leaden coffin inclosed in a mahogany shell. So well had the embalmers done their work that the face was that of a man over whom the last sleep had come but a few hours previous. Masses of flowers surrounded the bier, the gift of Messrs. Hall & Son, the publishers and steadfast friends of the dead, and of Messrs. Chickering & Sons. The requiem was sung by a double quartette choir from the Sixteenth Street Church, and by the Berge Choral Union, Dr. Berge conducting. Gottschalk's "Last Hope," with words fitted to the occasion, and written by his sister, Miss Clara Gottschalk, was interwoven with the offertory, and "Morte," the last composition of the departed musician—the one concerning which he wrote to the Messrs. Hall that it would be performed at his funeral, and during the rendering of which he was prostrated by the illness that resulted in his death—was heard during the services, as were also two other works—his "Pensee Poetique" and his "Funeral March." The pall-bearers were Mr. Charles Vezin, of Philadelphia (executor of the Gottschalk estate), Mr. C. F. Chickering, Mr. L. J. Descombes (with whom Gottschalk dwelt when in this city) Mr. Richard Hoffman, pianist, Mr. George W. Warren, organist, Thomas J. Hall, Esq., Mr. W. K. Bassford, pianist, and Mr. Watson. The religious ceremonies ended, the body was removed to Greenwood Cemetery, where it was placed in a vault just now purchased for the family by the sisters of the deceased artist. Arrangements are now progressing—and we hope will be perfected—for the holding of a grand memorial concert, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the erection of a monument worthy of the genius of the departed musician.—*N. Y. Times to-day.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The trial of prison cases for the October term was begun to-day.

Annie Brazier pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing clothing to the amount of $113, the property of Henry Holland. It was testified that she boarded in the same house with the prosecutor, and one day during his absence entered his bedroom and stole the articles in question.

Margaret Frill pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing $6 from Richard Stidhart, with whom she lived in the capacity of servant.

Margaret McCrossen pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing clothing valued at $41 from Mrs. Sarah Thomas, by whom she was employed as cook.

A Wounded Prisoner.

Henry Cooper was brought into court by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, carrying a pistol ball in his body and appearing very weak. He was arrested last Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, for an attempt to kill Policeman Burns by beating him on the head with a blackjack, and was committed without bail by Alderman Burns, the policeman's brother, for a further hearing, the object being to await the result of the policeman's injuries. Officer Burns at the time of the hearing was bleeding profusely from wounds upon the head, and was faint from loss of blood. At the time of his arrest Cooper had in his possession the officer's hat and mace. The object of the writ was to effect the prisoner's admission to bail pending the hearing, his counsel saying he was in a very precarious condition from the wounds received in the conflict, and could not receive proper medical attention at the station house. There was no evidence before the court to ascertain whether the officer was yet out of danger, and therefore, the Judge directed the matter to go over until to-morrow morning.

Promissory Note.

United States Circuit Court—Judges McKennan and Cadwalader.

The October term of this court for jury trials was begun to-day. The first case before the court was that of the National Park Bank of New York vs. John H. McAfee, in which the plaintiffs seek to recover against the defendant as endorser of a note for $1648, which was not concluded at the close of our report.

Election Watchers.

The matter of the appointment of watchers for the coming election again goes over until to-morrow, by reason of counsel not having completed their lists of names.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,
Engraved in new and handsome styles.
FINE STATIONERY.
Arms, Monograms, Illuminating, Etc.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
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FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.
KILBURN & CATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 fmw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Movement on Lyons

"Plon-Plon's" Real Estate

The Investment of Paris.

Damage by Sharpshooters

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Clergy and the French Defense.

TOURS, Oct. 4.—In Brittany the clergy are taking an active lead in measures for the national defense. This is also the case in good part in the south of France. The Government is thus greatly strengthened, and the disposition to respect the rights of the clergy is correspondingly renewed.

Annoyances by Sharpshooters.

LYONS, Oct. 4.—From all parts of France accounts are coming in showing that sharpshooters are now seriously annoying to the enemy.

French Postal and Railway Service.

TOURS, Oct. 4.—The postal service continues irregular and uncertain; so much so that the *Official Journal* of the republic has been obliged to make an explanation. The *Journal* says:—"So much of the rolling stock of the railroads has been captured or transferred to northern or eastern roads since the war commenced, that there is not enough left to run trains regularly."

Whereabouts of the Prussians.

ROUEN, Oct. 4.—The Prussians are at Nantes-sur-Marne in force. They have also approached Rollebois.

The Movement on Lyons.

TOURS, Oct. 4.—Many corps of Mobiles and sharpshooters are arriving at Tours to receive the chassepot gun, the Government here having a large supply. Advices have been received here stating that the Prussians are concentrating at Toul for a movement on Lyons. Energetic measures are accordingly being taken to defend that city.

A decree is published to-day absolving employes of the Post Office Department from military service.

Plon-Plon Selling His Real Estate.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Prince Napoleon has advertised his villa at Prangins for sale.

Republicans and the Plebiscite.

The old Republican party of France are reported hostile to the plebiscite, and will not vote. The rural vote is all in, and is unanimous in favor of the Government.

Favre and King William.

Jules Favre is said to be waiting an answer to his second letter addressed to the King of Prussia before deciding how to act.

The National Guard.

Calais is well filled with the National Guard. Reconnoitring parties have been sent towards Avon.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Verdict in a Railroad Suit.

LEWISTON, Oct. 4.—The verdict in the case of J. B. Jones & Co., contractors of this city, against the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad Company, was opened this morning. It gives the contractors $75,000, and in addition an amount for uncollected freight and costs aggregating about $65,000.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Health of General Lee.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 4.—The *Dispatch* has the following, dated Staunton yesterday:—I left Lexington at noon to day. General Lee is recovering. His physicians confidently predict his restoration in a day or two. He has had no symptoms of apoplexy or paralysis, only a fainting torpor from unusual fatigue. He has never been speechless.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—The Democrats of the First Congressional district nominated Erastus Wells for re-election to Congress. The Democrats will also put a full county ticket in the field.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—Cotton dull and nominally 16@16½c. Flour dull with an improved demand; Howard Street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7·25@9·50; Western superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $6·25@7·25. Wheat more active for Western, and other grades unchanged; sales choice Maryland red, $1·25@1·65; good to prime, $1·40@1·50; fair to good, $1·30@1·37; common, $1·10@1·18; white wheat, $1·40@1·70; Western red, $1·30@1·35. Corn—White, 90c.@1·05; yellow, 95@98c.; Western, 90c. Oats firm at 48@50c. Rye, 80@90c. Mess Pork quiet at $26@26·50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16¾@17c.; clear do., 17¾@17¾c.; shoulders, 14¼@14½c.; hams, 25@25½c. Lard firmer at 16¼c. Whisky in improved demand and scarce at 90@91c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Cotton quiet; sales 800 bales uplands at 16½c.; Orleans at 16¾c. Flour in fair demand and advanced 5c.; sales 8500 barrels State at $4·90@5·90; Ohio at $5·45@6 30; Western at $4·90@6 40; Southern at 5·05@8·50. Wheat firm and scarce; sales 39,000 winter red Western at $1·31@1 35; white Michigan at $1·50. Corn firmer and scarce; sales 24,000 bushels mixed Western at 87@88c. Oats firmer and advanced 1c.; sales 40,000 bushels Ohio at 54@56c.; Western at 52@53½c. Beef quiet. Pork firmer; new mess, $25·75; prime, $21·50@23·50. Lard steady; steam, 14¼@15¾c.; kettle, 15¾@16¼c. Whisky steady at 89c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Stocks firmer. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 113⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111¼; do. 1865, do., 111¼; do. 1865, new, 110½; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 106¼; Virginia 6s, new, 63½; Missouri 6s, 90¾; Canton, 65; Cumberland preferred, 31; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 22½; Reading, 98⅞; Adams Express, 66¾; Michigan Central, 119¾; Michigan Southern, 93; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 116¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92½; Western Union Telegraph, 37⅜.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York House the following—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R Con. Stock	92¼	Pacific Mail Steam.	42¼
do. scrip	87¾	Western Union Tele.	37⅛
N. Y. & Erie Rail	22⅝	Toledo & Wabash R.	52⅝
Ph. and Rea. R	98⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R. com	68⅜
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	92⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R. pref.	81¾
Cle. and Pitt. R. ex-d.	106⅜	Adams Express ex-d.	66⅞
Chi. and N. W. com.	81⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co.	41
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88⅛	United States	36¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	116½	Tennessee 6s, new	60⅝
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	92½	Gold	113⅛

Market dull.

—The Women's Rights ladies of Des Moines, Iowa, recently contributed a handsome sum to enable one of their number, a Mrs. Allen, to attend a course of medical lectures in this city.

FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The State Department.

Expected Retirement of Mr. Fish.

Hon. H. E. Walbridge Successor

R. R. Butler and Andy Johnson

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The State Department.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—It seems to be understood in administration circles that upon the retirement of Secretary Fish the portfolio of the State Department will be offered to General Hiram E. Walbridge, of New York. Certain parties have ridiculed the idea of Grant offering the place to Walbridge, but they are evidently not posted in what is going on between the President and his advisers. Your correspondent has seen certain correspondence which appears to indicate that the President has had his eye upon Walbridge for the place ever since it became certain that Fish had positively determined to resign. Walbridge is backed by Greeley and his class of New York politicians. The change will in all probability be made before the meeting of Congress, as Mr. Fish wishes to give up his domestic establishment here before winter, so that he can return to New York.

Tennessee Politics.

Mr. Crawford, formerly law-partner of Andrew Johnson, in Greenville, Tennessee, but now of this city, has received a letter from Greenville stating that the Democratic Convention to nominate a member of Congress for that district broke up in a row, owing to the fact that Johnson's friends would not submit to any candidate being agreed upon except Andy. The opposition to Jonnson pressed the nomination of a man named White. A call has been issued for reassembling the Convention, and it is understood that for the sake of harmony and in order to secure the defeat of Butler, Mr. White will withdraw and allow Andy Johnson to be nominated. Upon the breaking up of the Convention Johnson's friends called upon him, when he maee them a speech, saying he hadn't intended again to enter public life, but that if he received the unanimous nomination of his district, he would consent to be a candidate for the purpose of redeeming the district from the disgrace of being represented by a man like Butler. The writer of the letter states that Johnson will be nominated without opposition when the Convention re-assembles.

A Regular Cabinet Meeting

was held to-day. All the members were present except Secretary Cox, who was represented by Assistant Secretary Otto.

Consul to Nice.

William H. Vesey, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed Consul at Nice, France.

Blank Receipts Stamps.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

It may be of interest to persons owning unused blank receipts having the internal revenue stamp of two cents imprinted thereon, the tax upon which was repealed by the act of July 14, 1870, on and after October 1, 1870, to know that upon returning such stamped blanks to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue free of expense they may receive other stamps of equal value for which they may have use. This arrangement will afford relief to a large number of business men who have had their blank receipts stamped within a recent period and who can have no use for them by reason of a repeal of the tax.

JEWELRY ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Have just received by steamer a large invoice of
WHITBY JET GOODS,
Brooches, Earrings,
Bracelets, Necklaces,
Sleeve Buttons, Etc.
ALSO,
English Fancy Goods,
NEW IN THIS MARKET.
They have in port, to be opened in a few days, a very handsome assortment of
Clocks and Fancy Bronzes,
FROM PARIS,
As also NEW NOVELTIES just arrived from Vienna.
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.
(8 5 fmwtfrp

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT
No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
STORE SHADES. REPAIRING, ETC.
9 16 fmw2mrp B. WILLIAMS & CO.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
Originators of NITROUS OXIDE GAS in Dentistry, and headquarters for painless tooth extraction. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street. 6 6 1y

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Quiet Along the Lines.

Late Washington News.

From the New Dominion.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

All Quiet at Paris.

FERRIERES, Oct. 3, VIA BERLIN AND LONDON.—Nothing interesting has transpired around Paris since the last despatches were forwarded. A sortie from Metz on Thursday was repulsed by General Krummer, with heavy loss to the French.

Austria's Designs.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—The Austrian government again disclaims any anxiety about Russia's designs upon the Danubian principalities.

A Free Rifle Corps.

TOURS, Oct. 4.—An officer of the late Pontifical army has arrived here to organize a corps of free rifles.

The 15th Army Corps.

General Chandron is to have command of the 15th Corps now organizing here and at Bourges.

The Garde Mobile

received six thousand chassepots to-day.

The Movement on Tours.

The Prussian force which recently crossed the Rhine, near Milhouse, have arrived at Chaloman. A Prussian detachment yesterday was driven out of Artenay. There is evidently a movement on foot with the enemy to attack Tours.

Prussian Victories.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—An American writer in the *Standard* says the news of Prussian victories now falls dead in the United States. Even at Berlin people are indifferent. *La Situation*, Imperial organ here, repudiates relations with Poutren.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Oct 4—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛, and for account, 92⅝. American securities quiet and heavy; 5-20s, of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 90¾, and of 1867, 89½; 10-40s, 85¾. Railways steady; Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 113½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LONDON, Oct. 4—4·30 P. M.—Linseed cakes, £10@10 10s.; Tallow, 42s. 6d; sugar firmer; Calcutta linseed, 60s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4—4·30 P. M.—Cotton steady, uplands, 8⅝d.; Orleans, 8⅞d. Sales to-day, 14,000 bales, including 2·00 for export and speculation. Corn, 26s. 6d.@28s. 9d; naval stores quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Meeting To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—All the members of the Cabinet, Akerman and Cox excepted, were present at the meeting to-day. The session lasted for about two hours, and business only of a routine character was transacted.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Election of Colonial Secretary.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 4.—The election at Trinity Bay has resulted in the defeat of the anti-Confederation